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## THE FRONT PAGE

THERE can be little doubt that the countries of Europe have ever since 1919 been getting more and more tied up in various partial and local treaty arrangements, the terms of which are extremely hard to reconcile with one another, and are practically certain to be interpreted so as to contradict one another whenever a serious crisis leads one or more European countries to assert the maximum of its claims under any agreement to which it is a party.

The League of Nations Covenant prohibits its signatories from waging aggressive war, and confides the definition of what constitutes aggressive war in any particular instance to the authorities of the League. It could, we think, be maintained that under that Covenant no military operation is permissible without the authorization of the League, except defensive operations within the territory of a nation which has already been invaded, or possibly a defensive invasion by that same nation of the territory of the invader. But it has always been recognized that the decisions of the League authorities, in determining whether there had been aggression and whether the signatory nations were therefore permitted and authorized to take military steps against the aggressor, would be far too dilatory to be of much use in the event of a major European conflict. All the subsequent agreements, therefore, while carefully preserving the forms of adherence to the League Covenant, have contemplated a far more automatic alignment of their signatories against an aggressor than would be obtainable under the League Covenant; to that extent they could be described as going beyond the terms of the Covenant, and it is possible and indeed easy to maintain that any promise to go to war without the authorization of the League is itself a violation of the League Covenant.

That criticism could at any time have been made against the Locarno Treaty, which found its members to come at once to the defense of an attacked signatory nation in case of "flagrant" violation, so that if for example France had attacked Germany, the other signatory nations, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy, would have had to go immediately to Germany's aid without waiting for any instructions from the League. It must be evident that the League machinery, which has been none too efficient in relation to the wars with which it has already had to deal, is utterly inadequate in the case of a war between two adjoining countries on a single continent.

### CONTRADICTORY TREATIES

GERMANY never raised this point in connection with Locarno, since the extra obligations accepted by the Locarno signatories seemed more to her advantage than to her disadvantage. She now raises it, however, as an objection to the just-ratified Franco-Russian agreement. The obligations of mutual assistance in that agreement become operative only in the case of an unprovoked attack directly upon the European territory of France or Russia, and only in accordance with the decisions of the League Council; but there is a reservation of "the right of the parties to recover liberty of action should the Council fail to reach any decision." As regards Locarno it is stipulated in the Franco-Russian Treaty that nothing shall be done which might contravene engagements previously undertaken with third parties, or expose one of the parties to "sanctions" of an international character. There seems to be no undeniable force in the German contention that no action by France against Germany could be permissible while the Locarno agreement is in force, with the possible exception of the event in which Germany should have been declared an aggressor power by the League of Nations; for the Locarno Treaty absolutely guarantees the inviolability of the German-French frontier and binds Germany and France to settle mutual disputes by pacific means. It would seem therefore that the Franco-Russian Treaty is either meaningless, if it completely respects the obligations of France under Locarno and the League of Nations Covenant, or is a violation of Locarno and possibly of the Covenant if it does not.

Substantially the German contention regards any agreement between any two nations for mutual defence against German aggression as a violation of the League of Nations Covenant, since no such agree-

ment could have any possible value if it did not provide for the determination by the interested parties of what constitutes an active aggression by Germany in the event (which would certainly happen) of the League failing to reach a decision with sufficient speed to permit the defensive operations to be effective. That is legally a terrible position. But its real weakness lies in the fact that Germany was invited to join the Franco-Russian Alliance just as she was invited to join Locarno, and that her only excuse for declining is that Russia is not the sort of power that Germany will make treaties with. It is useless to remind the Germans that they were the first people to make a treaty with the present Russian government, and that its very existence is the result of their own action. To the Nazis, the history of Germany begins with the burning of the Reichstag, and nothing that their country did before that date has any binding effect upon them. This is a not uncommon result of revolution, but it makes revolutionary countries extremely difficult to deal with in international affairs.

### REVISION OF TREATIES

THAT the time is ripe for a radical overhauling of the whole structure of treaties now in effect in Europe, and the substitution of a more coherent and consistent system of international pledges, not based upon the discrimination between conquerors and conquered which was the characteristic of Versailles, there can be no doubt. In one sense the ground has been cleared by the action of Germany in tearing up all the restrictions imposed on her as a conquered nation. Unfortunately the Germans themselves have introduced another difficulty, in the shape of their demand that Russia be excluded from the comity of nations of which they are willing to form a part, on the double ground that its political structure is revolutionary and that it is hostile to the whole principle of national states. There is grave reason to suspect that this is merely a plausible excuse for reserving to Germany, presumably in conjunction with Japan, the right to fall upon and dismember the Soviet Union whenever an opportunity presents itself. This is not irreconcilable with Hitler's declaration that Germany has no territorial aims in Europe; for the German program regarding Russia would involve merely the detachment of vari-



"REFLECTIONS". A camera study by "Jay".

ous western portions of the Soviet territory and their establishment as independent nations, in which capacity they would naturally be strongly under the influence of Germany.

Wag'd not see any possibility of the consolidation of Europe upon any such terms as these, and it is to be hoped that the objective is to be attained, and we presume that the Germans could be induced to mitigate their hostility to Russia if provided with some sort of assurance that Russia and France together are not plotting an aggressive campaign against Germany. It would certainly be most unwise to treat Herr Hitler's suggestions as reasonable as they are in all but this one direction, with anything but the most courteous and sympathetic consideration. The complete detachment of the League of Nations structure from the Versailles Treaty would of itself be a tremendous step towards renewed sanity in Europe.

### THE BRITISH IMMIGRANT

A VIGOROUS protest has been uttered by the late representative of the Province of Ontario in London, Mr. Noxon, against the Canadian legislation which exposes a British subject of non-Canadian birth to deportation from the Dominion at any period of his lifetime, no matter how long he may have resided here, while a naturalized foreigner can secure exemption from deportation after five years. His protest, we note with pleasure, is being ardently supported by the Conservative press. We did not, however, notice in that same Conservative press many evidences of this sympathy with the position of the British immigrant so long as the Conservative party was in power at Ottawa. Nor until about a year ago did we notice in the same press any enthusiasm for another idea, very properly advocated now by Mr. Noxon and beginning to be cautiously approved by some Conservative newspapers, that Canada should make the one effective bid within her power for a renewal of British immigration, by offering unemployment insurance benefits upon something like the British scale. Until last autumn the advocacy of both of these ideas was strictly left to a few independent periodicals such as SATURDAY NIGHT and to the members of the C.C.F. and other parties with advanced

(Continued on Page Three)

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE ARE beginning to wonder which comes with more unfailing regularity, the break-up of winter or the break-up of Europe.

All films will be in color within two years, we are told. What we would like to see then in each case is a brief view of the scenario writer, showing the blush on his cheek.

War, we are told, is still a long way off. And so, we are afraid, are the world's statesmen.

Suggested attraction for the Olympic games: Strong man Hitler breaking a treaty with his bare hands.

Scientists have to be credited with a decent restraint. None of them has ever tried to create a synthetic tax.

George Bernard Shaw is in Hollywood. Well, they both had it coming to them.

If the powers make another treaty with Germany, there ought to be a clause providing indemnity for breakages.

Revolution Expected in Houses. Magazine article. You don't mean that father is to get first chance at the radio.

And we will know that good times are back when there is less unemployment among vice-presidents.

We like the idea of that house built of glass, but we don't see how it will ever find a market, non-stone-throwing consumers being almost non-existent.

It is time that writers of detective stories were subjected to a harsher literary criticism. Magazine article. Yep, they've been getting away with murder for too long.

Esther says she's given up Mr. Aberhart for Lent.

## VIVE LAURENTIA!

BY EDMUND T. NESBITT

THE growing strength of the movement in Quebec Province for the formation of an "independent French-Canadian state" has become suddenly apparent in Montreal and Quebec City with the recent appearance of several new weekly newspapers devoted almost exclusively to this movement.

One of the latest publications is *La Nation*, an unusually well-written political and literary weekly, edited by a group of young lawyers in Quebec City. Considerable space is given in the issue of February 22 to an article written especially for *La Nation* by Abbé Lionel Groulx, a Valleyfield, Que., priest. This article outlines the efforts of the French-Canadian curé to arouse the French-speaking natives of the province to a sense of "national unity," over a period of thirty years. Abbé Groulx predicts the inevitable crumbling of Confederation and sees nothing impossible in the realization of his ideal of founding an independent French-Canadian Roman Catholic state in the near future.

"Our troubles are not so much political as national," the writer states. "The great fault with French-Canadians is that they are not truly French-Canadian. Our urgent endeavor must be to organize a spiritual rebirth, to educate our people to be 100 per cent. French-Canadian, so that they will place our political life at Ottawa and Quebec on a normal national plane."

Practically all of the leading articles and editorials in *La Nation*, as well as those in *L'Indépendance* and *Le Patriote* of Montreal, are ardently favorable to "separatism."

*L'Indépendance*, organ of the "Jeunesse Patriote du Canada Française," or the Young Patriots of French Canada, dedicates its issue of February 15 to Abbé Groulx. At the left of the title on the front page is the legend: "Vive l'Indépendance Nationale, Vive la Nation Canadienne-Française, Libre et Indépendante." In the centre of the page is a cartoon depicting a standard-bearer, warrior with sword ready for action, and underneath the title, "Toward Independence, Without Flag or Bravado."

The inside pages of *L'Indépendance* are filled with articles of the same tenor. One is entitled: "Toward National Revolution." Leading off with a reference to the revolutionary movement in Belgium led by La Legion Nationale Belge, the article draws a parallel between the situation in that country and the political situation in Canada. Urging no compromise with present political parties, the article advocates a complete change in the social and political structure of French-Canada, and warns that the political blunders committed at Ottawa will end in collapse of the government and eventual revolution.

*L'Indépendance* even goes so far as to choose a name for the new French-Canadian state-to-be. It will be "Laurentia."

In an article entitled "For Laurentia" it is asserted that the Free State of Laurentia must be governed by and for French-Canadians. This ob-

### PROPER PLAY

A recent news dispatch from Callanet states that the education of the Dionne quintuplets has begun with instruction in proper methods of play.

BY E. C. N.

WHEN you crawl on the floor, use proper play.

Be sure to form fours by the rights.

And, check, all the rule books repeat.

You must lead with your left when you fight.

When you sing in your crib in the dawn,

Be careful to practise your scales.

And be cute when the camera's turned on.

For there's money in photograph sales.

When you play with your toys and your blocks,

You must never be careless or rude.

You must never get mud on your frocks.

Or enjoy an unadvertised food.

These are Orderly Methods of Play.

And now that your schooling's begun,

You'll be proper and prim all the day.

But you'll probably never have fun.

jective will be attained by an aggressive campaign of national education. "Young Laurentians," the writer commands, "should study the history of their race. They must strive to attain the destiny of their forefathers set before them in the years before Confederation. They must free themselves from England, if they would lead a true and dignified life. They must replace 'O Canada' with 'O Laurentia, terre de nos aïeux,' in their national anthem."

*La Nation*, in its first issue a few weeks ago carried alongside the title on the front page a quotation from an address of Cardinal J. M. R. Villeneuve of Quebec in which the hope of establishing the above-mentioned state was declared by the Cardinal "an ideal ambition, a solidly founded objective."

The motto of *La Nation* is "Pour Un Etat Libre Française en Amérique," or "For A Free French State in America." On page one of the first issue,

(Continued on Next Page)



# THE CRISIS IN EUROPE

BY JOHN A. STEVENSON

THE CRISIS which Premier Baldwin forewarned of last fall, when he grimly declared that, serious as the difficulties raised by the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio were, a much graver crisis would probably loom up early in 1936, has now come to pass, and developments of momentous importance, whose ultimate fruits cannot now be foreseen, are afoot in Europe. Battalions of the German Reichswehr have marched into the demilitarised area of the Rhineland, German military aeroplanes are flying over the ancient city of Cologne, and Hitler has dissolved the Reichstag for the purpose of securing a national mandate for a step which he declares to mark the final emancipation of his country from the shameful fetters of the Treaty of Versailles and for new policies which his Government has evolved for the lessening of the present international tension.

The speech which, occupying two hours in its delivery to the Reichstag last Saturday, has set the European diplomatic pot boiling furiously, was marked by a bold candor and also by a curious naivety of outlook, and if it contained passages of gross exaggeration and an element of mystical nonsense, which is now habitual with him, it was not destitute at least of the earmarks of liberal tendencies and contained evidence of a disposition to make a substantial contribution towards a peaceful settlement of the present international rivalries and confusions. The historical review of events since 1918 inevitably had a German bias but was not on the whole unfair and he spoke profound truth when he said:—

"That the entire world fell into this period of lasting tension and continued crisis must be ascribed to a lack of common sense with which the problems of the nations were treated both individually and among each other."

The speech was skilfully designed to make a subtle appeal on divergent grounds to conservative and liberal elements in other countries. There was on the one hand a fierce blast of denunciation of the Russian Soviet Government and all its ways and works, and an exposition of his favorite thesis that Germany deserves consideration from the countries of Western Europe because she is the strongest bulwark against the inundation of the whole European continent by Bolshevik ideas. On the other hand he paid warm tribute to the internationalist idealism of Woodrow Wilson, "whose conceptions in which a new and a better world were envisaged have reached the ears of humanity," and declared that the Germans more than any other people felt "the magic power of this fantasy."

But the most important parts of his speech were the arguments with which he defended the reoccupation of the militarised zone and the new constructive proposals which he advanced. The reoccupation follows closely upon the heels of the ratification of the Franco-Russian pact of mutual assistance by the French Parliament, and the Hitler Government cautions it on the plea that the terms of this pact are in each direct contravention of both the latter and spirit of the Locarno Treaties, that Germany is automatically absolved from any further necessity of observing the obligations of the latter.

The French and Russians reply that the purpose of the Franco-Russian pact was to provide mutual guarantees of assistance as between France and Russia against Germany, that its terms are framed within the spirit of the League's Covenant, and that, although the effect is to give France assurances of support against Germany to the East as well as in the West, it implies no equal violation of Locarno because the latter explicitly exempts from guarantees those against attack and actions taken in pursuance of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League which deals with aggressions, and which is specifically referred to in the Franco-Russian pact. Moreover it can be considered that there is no breach even of the spirit of the Locarno pact because the new treaty prescribes an offensive purely defensive in character, and unless France and Russia stretched the definition of aggressions to a limit which would abrogate the sympathies of other nations, Germany would have nothing to fear from it unless she herself launched a deliberate attack upon one or other of the two contracting parties.

BUT the German Government, while firm in its refusal to give up both the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno pact, is prepared to enter into new arrangements for the safeguarding of European peace. Free of all impediments its willingness to begin negotiations with France and Belgium for the creation of a bilateral demilitarised zone of any depth which may be agreed upon provided there is complete parity, and to conclude with these two nations for the purpose of securing the inviolability of their mutual frontiers a new non-aggression pact for twenty-five years which it would invite Britain and Italy to sign as guarantors and of which Holland, if it so desired, could participate. It is also ready to join with the other western powers in concluding an air pact designed automatically and effectively to forestall any sudden danger of aerial attack and also to include non-aggression pacts with Poland and other countries which have common frontiers with Germany in the East. Indeed Hitler in his speech went so far as to declare that Germany was prepared to abandon all idea of recovering the famous Polish corridor, painful though its loss was, and the memorandum asserted that, since Lithuania was behaving better towards the Germans within her bounds, she would be eligible to join a non-aggression pact. Furthermore, most important of all, Germany, now that full equality with other nations has been regained, is ready to re-enter the League but on the conditions that in due course and by amicable negotiation the problem of the reallocation of colonial territory will be cleared up and the severance of the Covenant of the League from its original basis on the Treaty of Versailles accomplished.

IT IS altogether premature to attempt any appraisal of the reactions of different countries to Germany's actions and proposals, but they have obviously opened a new chapter in the diplomatic history of Europe. The French seem to be keeping their heads, but they have cancelled all army leaves and given orders for the air defence on the eastern frontier to be perfected; moreover their Government has decided to submit Germany's denunciation of the Locarno Treaties to the Council of the League. The

British public also remains calm, and the Government has begun to exchange views with the other interested powers; it will not be stamped into any precipitate action and will probably wait to see how the feeling of the nation expresses itself.

In all probability the remarkable solidarity which national sentiment has been showing against Italian aggression will be impaired. The more conservative elements in Britain, who share Hitler's abhorrence of Soviet Russia and would like to leave him a free hand to attack it, will support ardently the idea of negotiating with him on the basis which he has suggested. The liberal elements, who are represented by Conservatives like Mr. Anthony Eden and Liberals like Lord Lothian, will hold that it should be assumed that the German Government is acting in good faith and is motivated by a sincere desire for international appeasement, and that it would be a major error not to explore its proposals carefully and sympathetically. But other Liberals and the great majority of the Labor party will undoubtedly take the line that it is a highly perilous adventure to enter into any pacts with a government which has such an appalling record as the Nazi Administration of Germany.

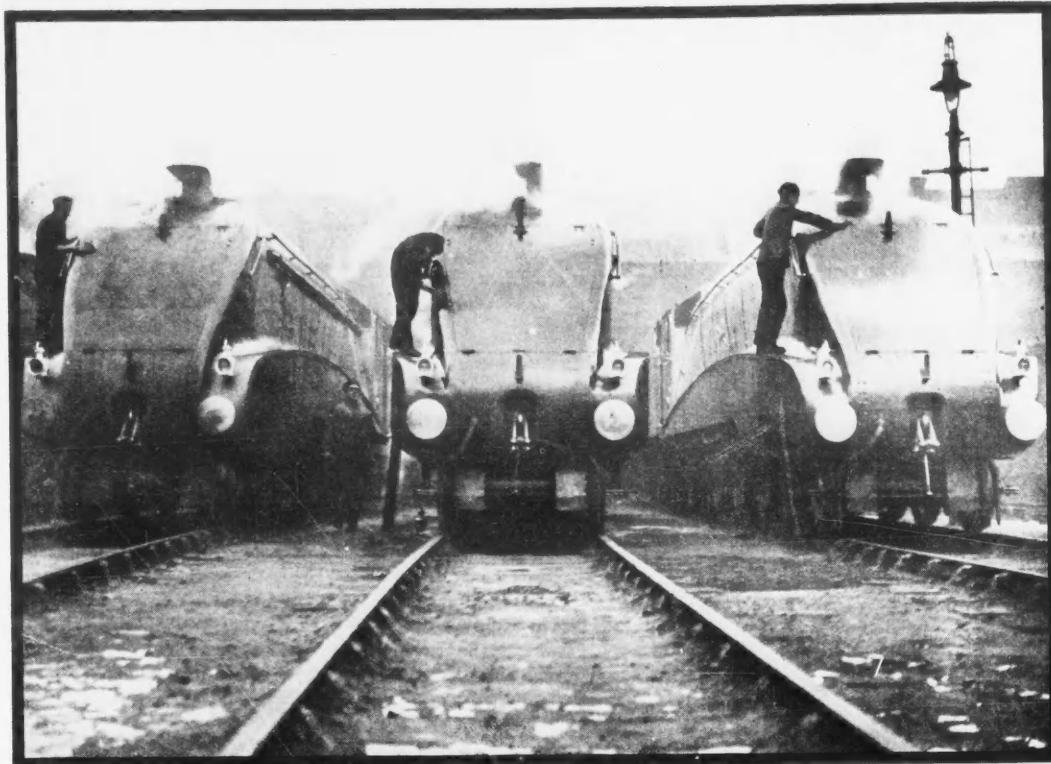
THESE elements will recall that when Hitler announced his repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles he explicitly declared that he would abide by the Locarno pacts, and now he has broken them brazenly; they will maintain that, while there might be some excuse for a Government formally serving notice that owing to changed circumstances it could no longer feel bound to observe a treaty and that after a certain period it would regard it as defunct, yet such summary practical action to end a treaty offhand as Germany has taken argues that the mentality which coined the phrase "scrap of paper" for the Belgian guarantee treaty in August, 1914, still rules the roost in Germany. They will ask what guarantee is there that Germany after she has recovered some colonies, revived her foreign export trade and got her internal economy on a satisfactory footing will not tear up any new treaty which is made. Again the British Laborites, who are intensely interested in the Russian people being allowed a free field to carry out their great experiment to full fruition, will certainly balk at any arrangements which, while offering a certain measure of security to the western nations, will leave Germany an opportunity to pick her time for attacking Russia in concert with Japan.

Again the French will not want to leave their newly won lurch, just after they had secured with great difficulty the firm guarantee of her support, and they will require a lot of persuasion to agree to a new demilitarised zone of equal depth on each side of their eastern frontier because it would entail the destruction of the greater part of the elaborate system of fortifications which they have constructed at great expense.

AS FOR the proposed air pact, any such pact which would halt the present mad race in armaments would be welcome, but the German Government seems to restrict the proposal to the western powers, and the Russians will certainly insist that it must be a general pact. Again the Russians will not be willing to reduce their air force, which is their best available weapon against Japan, to modest dimensions unless Japan give practical proof of a more pacific disposition than is now in evidence at Tokyo. So the issue may well be involved in a vicious circle, with the Germans asserting that they must keep a strong air force to cope with Russia and the Russians pleading a similar necessity as an insurance against Japanese designs.

Meanwhile this fresh troubling of the European waters makes good fishing for Mussolini, and the Italian Government, which certainly had some warning of Hitler's plans, has been prompt to announce that it will not give effect to its guarantees under the Locarno pacts. However, simultaneously it has intimated that it accepts the League's recent appeal for peace in East Africa "on general principles," and this gesture, made in spite of recent Italian victories in Ethiopia, seems to indicate that the strain of the expenses and incidental effects of the campaign is proving intolerable.

But in any event decisions of terrific import for the future of the whole world will have to be taken in the coming months. It may well be that great chances have to be taken with the good faith



INDUSTRIAL BRITAIN. Three streamlined giants of the L. N. E. R. meet for the first time at King's Cross since being put into service. They haul the Silver Jubilee expresses between London and Newcastle and are respectively, "Quicksilver", "Silver Link" and "Silver Fox".

of Nazi Germany, which through its own fault is gravely suspect at present, but they would only be worth taking for a drastic measure of general disarmament and a wholesale settlement of current controversies. No patched up settlement which left open sores and seeds for future trouble would be adequate

justification for accepting as a sincere and faithful partner in any international arrangement a Government, which has cynically flouted every principle of political liberalism and is deliberately inculcating in its people standards of conduct and a way of life which are repugnant to the members of democracies.

## VIVE LAURENTIA!

(Continued from Page One)

the headline was "An Imperialist Conspiracy," which led into a scathing attack upon the Dominion Government for allowing Canada to become embroiled in European politics and for exposing the Dominion in general, and Quebec Province in particular, to the possibility of being dragged into an Italo-Britannic war.

In its second issue, on February 22, *La Nation* headlined "Le Voleur Toronto en Eruption," which starts with a torrent of sarcastic invective directed at the "traditions of the Toronto Telegram, the Globe, and the Orange Sentinel," which papers the new journal attacks as consistently advocating that French-Canadians be loaded with the tax burdens of the West.

"It is evident," says this editorial, "that the British Empire is weaker than Italy and that the British Empire is now in its decline."

It accuses Toronto in general of "drugging the minds of Canadians" into believing that there is no national danger and urges upon French-Canadians the necessity of attaining independent nationalization as a safeguard for the future. *La Nation* asserts it represents no party and is not financed by the Hon. T. D. Bouchard, Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Province.

In the article by Abbé Groulx the writer points out that Cardinal Villeneuve of Quebec "has left the subject of establishing an independent French nation in America to French-Canadians for discussion." Certainly, I cannot do less than discuss it," states Abbé Groulx. "I believe it is practical to endeavor to create the right sentiment before urging action and I am convinced that you should prepare yourselves for the future eventuality that is bound to come."

In another article, headed "Be French-Canadians," it is asserted: "The people are hungry for change, they want action, to throw off the false liberalism which serves the dictation of the Trusts and exploits ourselves. Let us try to co-ordinate our efforts, both intellectual and physical. Let us be patriots, true Catholics, and true French-Canadians. Unite if you do not wish to perish. Unite for the realization of our national ideal, THE FORMATION OF A FRENCH-CANADIAN FREE STATE. Vive l'Indépendance!"

### FEBRUARY, 1936

BY H. SHIRLEY FOWKE

CONSIDER that lank mare beside the curb, poignant, Patient, lifeless-seeming, that venerable Jew, Shuffling along the slush-beslavered pavement, ears Muffled against the wet and penetrating cold, Passing like some grey spirit on the way to death, Consider this lead grey, this sodden atmosphere, And dead, drab grass that five months since put off its green— Then think!

In Italy the spring will be beginning!

Beside Capri sun-dazzled waters lie And kiss the quays where, when the hot sun sets, Moored fishing boats will draw against the sky A spider's pattern woven of grey nets And short, slim masts.

Sweetest inertia deadening all cares With Circe touch, fills out the long noon hours, And country-women, in light-flooded squares Sell blood-red, purple, blue and golden flowers While the day lasts.

Tiber of yellow hue the wide fields threads, Where white and melancholy bullocks graze, Lush to their muscled knees and horny heads In pasture, while in softening purple haze The blue hills sleep.

And in far distant distance some child sings A light gay ancient tuneful madrigal Used now in greeting to a thousand springs, And six new vine-shoots clothe a ruined wall In living green, . . .

In Italy, the spring will be begun.



INDUSTRIAL BRITAIN. The building of the new Chelsea Bridge has brought prosperity to the quarry workers of Cornwall. Hundreds of tons of granite were blasted from the quarry face in the district around Penryn. Cornish granite has been used for many London buildings and finds its way all over the world. This particular quarry has been producing stone for the past 100 years. Above, workmen encasing the granite blocks in wood to protect the edges.

nearly succeeded in overthrowing the long-standing administration of Premier L. A. Taschereau in the recent provincial election. One of the platform planks of this party is the elimination of Jews from the Province, according to some speakers in the campaign.

Some of the new French-Canadian "nationalist" journals contain attempts at humor. *L'Indépendance* remarks: "Certain of our Quebec ministers have sworn allegiance to the new king. If they are as loyal to Edward VIII. as they have been to their own people, King Edward will have little to gain." The same paper asks: "Why didn't Edward VIII. marry the daughter of Haile Selassie? With Ethiopia secured, the pressing question of East Africa would be solved at one coup."

Visitors to the house in the daytime made so much noise that the night nurse could not get sufficient rest to prepare for her work.

One day she happened to mention this to the doctor, who wrote a large notice with the words: "Please remember the night nurse," and placed it on the hall table.

Next evening, when she came on duty, she found, beneath the notice, a shilling, a sixpence, and a few coppers!—*Liverpool Express*.



# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

views on the subject of social responsibility. About Mr. Noxon's silence in those days we can make no complaint; as a civil servant he was debarred from having much to say about government policies. But had the Conservative press been doing then what it is doing now, it would have had the ground much better prepared for Mr. Bennett's reform proposals of a year ago, and might have saved them from falling into such lamentably stony soil.

The position of unemployment insurance in practical Canadian politics is now a little difficult to assess. Mr. Bennett's advocacy of it was entirely personal; he never secured the adherence of his party as a whole. The fact of his having made so much play with it in his oratory and obtained so little political result may have given it a set-back for several years, and obviously must have diminished any interest that the Liberal party might feel in it. Nevertheless it remains true that while there is a substantial disparity between the economic security of the worker in Canada and that of the worker in England, no extensive migration from England to Canada is to be expected. The matter of deportation, which is undoubtedly also a serious barrier to migration, is much simpler and easier. There is not, we think, any violent hostility in any part of Canada to the idea of according to a British immigrant an equal right of domicile with that accorded to a naturalized foreigner. The obstacle is purely one of departmental inertia—of the dislike of officials for any change in a system which they are accustomed to administering, and which accords to them a very large amount of discretionary power. We hope Mr. Noxon will continue hammering at both subjects, and we can assure him of our lively support in both campaigns.

## SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears an article describing the campaign which is being carried on by some newly-founded newspapers in the Province of Quebec, in favor of the eventual separation of that Province from the Dominion of Canada, and apparently also from the British Empire. It is, we think, just as well that English-speaking Canadians should be aware of what is being said and written in a Province whose publications are largely unfamiliar to them. At the same time we suggest that it would be unwise to take these manifestations too seriously. They are a recurrent phenomenon in times of political and economic stress, and there is plenty of stress of both sorts in Quebec, in the Dominion at large, and in the world at the present time. It is not impossible that European interests which would find it advantageous to diminish the appearance of solidarity of the British Empire in support of League of Nations policies have something to do with these manifestations, and it is not necessary to seek these influences any further away than the political parties in France itself which are unsympathetic to the League policy and have a kindly feeling for Italy and for the Fascist system of government.

Nor should it be forgotten that there is much in the attitude of powerful elements in other parts of Canada to provoke a separatist feeling among the French-Canadians of Quebec. Irresponsible and invidious utterances upon one side of the provincial boundary line are very likely to be replied to by irresponsible and invidious utterances on the other. We do not think that most of the ideas advocated in the rather mushroom-like journals quoted by the author of our article are to be taken as representative of the opinion of any large body of the French-Canadian electorate. They may serve, however, as may also the not dissimilar utterances which may be heard from time to time in other parts of this far-flung Dominion, to remind us that the preservation of national unity is an object which calls for sacrifice and tolerance from every one of us; and that any effort by one part of the country to throw the whole burden of our present economic ills upon other parts can lead only to disaster. The chief cause of the unrest and dissatisfaction now discernible in so many parts of Canada is economic. Nothing will restore our national unity more rapidly than a restoration of a reasonable degree of prosperity.

## VERY HIGH PRESSURE

DR. PELHAM EDGAR, president of the Canadian Authors Association, author of several volumes of international repute on the subject of fiction, and a critic whose discussions of contemporary literary work are a frequent feature of this weekly, has recently acquired a new claim to public gratitude by a very different sort of activity. A large number of intelligent Canadians a few years ago allowed themselves to be signed up for the purchase of an encyclopedia and several years of loose-leaf service by the Cambridge Society Limited, whose head office is in Montreal. The contract purported to show that the encyclopedia itself was a gift from the publisher in consideration of a testimonial to its merits, to be provided by the recipient. The instalment payments, which totalled a very considerable sum, were in consideration of the loose-leaf extension service which was supposed to keep the encyclopedia up to date. The encyclopedia itself appears to have differed little if at all from one of the more popular and cheaper articles of the kind which can be purchased anywhere for a few dollars. The loose-leaf service, however, proved to be very far short of what the purchaser could reasonably expect for the amount of money that he was paying for it, and indeed very far short of anything to which the term "encyclopedia" could possibly be applied with any appropriateness. After a few instalments Dr. Edgar declined to continue his payments, and not only permitted himself to be sued for the amount, but entered a counter-claim for the amount which he had already paid. The Society dropped its original claim for \$34, and Judge Macdonnell in division court gave judgment for Dr. Edgar's counter-claim for \$33.

The loose-leaf service, which incidentally is not a loose-leaf service at all but a series of supplements of some hundred pages each, quite devoid of the essential loose-leaf characteristic of being capable of being distributed under the proper alphabetical headings, is a production of almost childish naivety. Much of it is written in a style which would be rejected by even the most popular of daily newspapers



—Cartoon by Stride, London, England.

"CAN'T SEE YET, BUT THE FOG SEEMS TO BE LIFTING."

as aimed at too low an intelligence rating for the readers of anything but their sporting pages. On the subject of Canadian Geology there are some extensive quotations from the Book of Genesis, followed by the statement: "Later, Life came into the world. Some day devotees of Darwin and votaries of Genesis may agree as to how. At all events it came. And today prospectors, hunters after the metals that man needs in his daily life, roam the rockbound regions of Northern Quebec and Ontario, chipping off with their little sticks, chunks of that quartz, as they call it, gazing at it with pocket microscopes, pounding it up in iron mortars and 'panning' it at the riverside, in the hope that it may contain the metals they are seeking." And again: "When you see the yellow glitter on the surface of a broken piece of rock, maybe it's gold; but more than likely it isn't. In fact, it seems to be a fair bet that anything that looks like gold at first sight is sulphide of iron, or 'fool's gold.'" The article on Vancouver, B.C., in the loose-leaf service for December, 1933, includes the not very up-to-date statement that in 1929 the Canadian National Railways were erecting a six million dollar hotel. An article on the C.C.F. consists of the Regina platform in its entirety without a single word of comment or explanation. It is followed by an article on coffee, from which we learn that the amount of this liquid drugg in the United States in a year "would keep Niagara Falls going for 45 minutes."

## POLICE INQUIRY

WE HOPE that the library of the Toronto Police Force will speedily become possessed, if it has not already done so, of a copy of a new book recently published in England, entitled, "The English Policeman, 871-1935." This volume, by an author named Alwyn Solmes, is in the main a history of the methods of political management of organizations for the enforcement of the peace. Mr. Solmes draws attention to the large number of commissions and inquiries into the conduct and methods of the police which have been held during almost all periods of history. As the reviewer in the *Times Literary Supplement* puts it: "The force has grown and thriven on suspicion. If we have a police force which is the admiration of other countries, it is largely because the public has always been so ready to resent any misuse of its powers."

These considerations should afford some consolation to the great number of able and devoted officers who have felt some distress, not so much at the proceedings of the recent Toronto inquiry, as at the attitude which has been adopted concerning it by the press and a large portion of the public. It is no exaggeration to say that in the interests of justice and liberty we earnestly hope that there will never be a time in Canada when occasional investigations of the operations of the police force will not be held, and will not be considered essential to the proper health of the country. The revelations of the Toronto inquiry involved no reflection upon the character or discipline of the immense majority of the members of the force. They involved a very serious reflection upon the structure of authority at the top of the force for the administration of discipline. The defects of that structure have been made exceedingly obvious by the findings of the Commissioners; but the interests which have profited by those defects have evidently no intention of allowing them to be remedied without a struggle.

## HIS PUPILS ARE TOO APT

IT IS obviously unwise to sell on credit instruction in the art of evading payment for what has already been obtained on credit. The Ontario Government learned from Mr. Lewis Duncan how to avoid paying for the electric power which it had contracted to purchase from various power companies outside of the Province. It learned the lesson so thoroughly that it now feels that it does not have to pay Mr. Lewis Duncan for the instruction. We find ourselves unable to sympathize with Mr. Duncan, who, after all, may console himself with the reflection that the money which he does not get, like the money which the power companies do not get as a result of his advice, will presumably be devoted to the noble purpose of keeping down the rates for electricity paid by his fellow citizens.

Yet the contribution of Mr. Duncan to the Hepburn-Roeback power policy was a notable one. It was he who discovered the nearest thing to a respectable argument in support of the cancellation of the power contracts. It was he who declared with great vigor that the contracts themselves, in spite of being authorized by special act of the Legislature, were incapable of enforcement. It was he who argued from this premise that it was really kinder to all parties concerned, including the power companies, to prevent them by another special act of the Legislature from making any attempt to enforce them, thus saving them from the disappointment which they

would have experienced if, acting on the advice of less eminent counsel, they had taken them to the courts and inquired what the judges thought about it. We were never greatly impressed by that argument ourselves, because it is our firm conviction that every body who thinks he has a case against an individual, corporation, or public authority in the Province of Ontario, and can find a lawyer to take that case for him, should be permitted to go to the courts to find out whether he really has a case or not, and should not be compelled to accept the opinion of Mr. Duncan, who, after all, is only one eminent lawyer out of quite a large number. However, we know that a great many respectable citizens of Ontario, who would otherwise have been very much disturbed about the Hepburn-Roeback policy, were quieted in their consciences by the emphatic nature of Mr. Duncan's opinion, the glamor of his position as K.C., and the tribute paid him by Attorney-General Roeback as "one of Canada's greatest constitutional lawyers." What these respectable citizens will think now, when they learn that Premier Hepburn does not want to have anything more to do with him, that the Ontario Government is through with him, and that the Premier's utterances are to be regarded as "a public repudiation," we do not exactly know. They may possibly feel that if his advice was not worth \$25,000 he may not really be one of Canada's greatest constitutional lawyers. And if he really is not one of Canada's greatest constitutional lawyers, then there may be a possibility that the power companies had some rights, and that the cancellation of those rights and the prohibition of all litigation concerning them may not have been so just and kindly a procedure as Mr. Duncan suggested. After all, Mr. Slaght, who is also a great constitutional lawyer, gave it as his opinion that the contracts were binding, and there is at least this difference between the two opinions, namely, that we strongly suspect Mr. Slaght was paid in full for his.

## PRESSURE GROUPS

THE *Western Producer*, of Saskatoon, which represents a mentality widely prevalent on the prairies, draws the correct conclusion from the success of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill at Washington, but makes an application of it which is somewhat startling. "The victory has a splendid lesson in it for all the people in every country. It is that no power on earth can resist the will of the people clearly expressed. This lesson should be of particular significance to the farmers of Western Canada. If a comparatively small proportion of the electorate in the United States can bend the Government to its will, what could the prairie agriculturists not do if they were organized effectively and would back up their demands for results to the limit?"

That is to say the least of it entirely frank. It serves notice that any "comparatively small proportion of the electorate" may be expected to attempt the same sort of thing in Canada as such small proportions have frequently achieved in the United States. This is not our idea of democratic government. We cannot even see what connection it has with "the will of the people clearly expressed." Fortunately the British system of government is less amenable to group pressure by minorities than the American, although it is amenable enough. The separation of legislative and executive power in the United States makes it difficult for the President as a party leader to impose any effective discipline on his followers. The combination of legislative and executive power in the British cabinet system is one of the surest guarantees against government by minority groups, except on those relatively rare occasions when there is no real majority.

## LONG RAILWAY CAREER

THERE can be few men living anywhere in the world who were engaged in the business of rail transportation in the years 1866 and who remained continuously associated with that business for over sixty years. This was the record of the Grand Old Man of Canadian railroading, William J. Grant, who died last month in Hamilton, after a few years of retirement, in his eighty-third year. But the late Mr. Grant, who came to Canada with five years of English railway experience at the age of eighteen, and spent most of his Canadian career with the Canadian Pacific Railway, was more than a veteran transportation man. He was one of the finest types of Canadian citizenship, being a highly valued writer on railway matters, a noted horticulturalist and amateur photographer, an ardent supporter of the Hamilton Art Gallery, a distinguished Mason and a good and exceedingly popular golf player. Up to the time of his last illness he maintained to the full his interest in his innumerable friendships and his many public activities, and his country, and Hamilton in particular, are much the poorer for his death.

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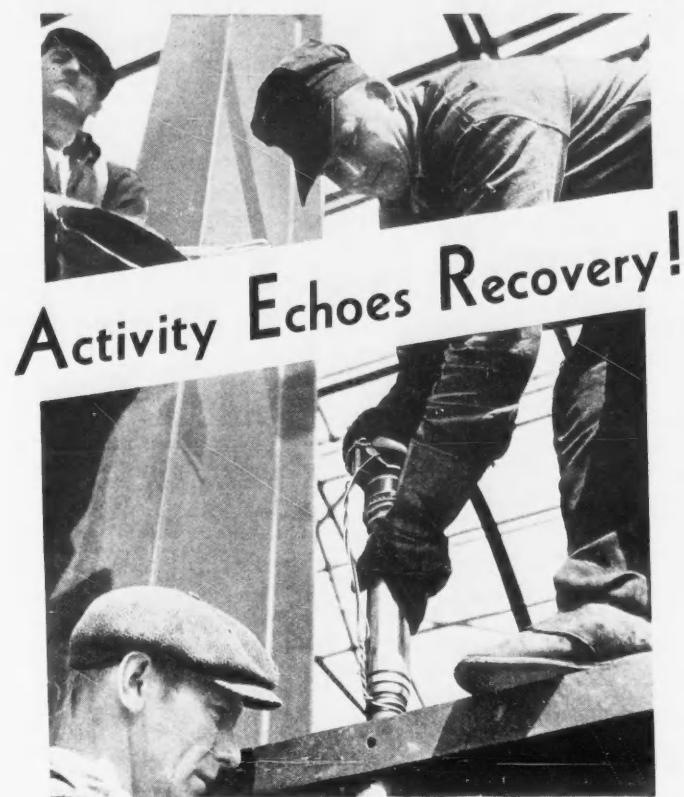
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1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 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1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 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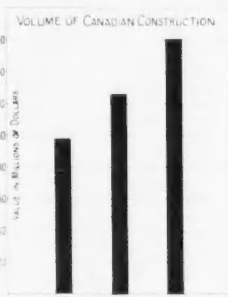




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## THE FATEFUL HOUR

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THE world will watch with awe the decision that has now to be taken in London and Paris and Geneva. It would be hard to cite an instance in modern history where men have had in cold blood to decide a question in which the risks and the consequences are comparable to this one. They took momentous decisions in 1914. But, as they saw it then, they had no choice. The decision here is no less momentous. What makes it so incredibly difficult is that there is a choice.

IT IS a choice that involves grave risk however it is decided. If the decision is to meet Hitler's challenge now, and to enforce the public law of Europe, it is obvious that the dangers are great. Germany is more formidable than Italy and Hitler is an even more violent man than Mussolini. Plainly, therefore, there can be no resort to retaliatory measures unless Britain, France and their allies make it unmistakably clear that they are prepared, if necessary, to use all the force they have. They will not bluff Hitler and it would be dangerous to try. If they decide to uphold the Locarno treaty, the only hope of avoiding an absolute test of force is to leave no doubt whatever that they mean business.

This course, though the risks are immediate and are great, if it succeeded, would preserve Europe from a descent into the anarchy of complete lawlessness. For it is impossible to assent to the total violation of the Locarno treaty and preserve any remnant of respect for any European treaty.

IF, ON the other hand, they bow to the accomplished fact and accept Hitler's offer of the pacts, the risks are no less great. For what he offers them is his promise of non-aggression in return for the dissolution of their defensive alliance. He says in effect that if France will abandon the Central European Republics, if France will in substance cancel her Russian alliance, he will promise not to attack any one. The nations that are in the path of the Pan-German advance are asked to rely not on their combined strength for their security but on Hitler's pledge that he will not attack them; they are asked to render themselves collectively defenseless and then to put their faith in his word.

They are to do this as the consequence of the fact that he has just violated, without notice, and by a sheer assertion of military power, a pact of non-aggression, not dictated at Versailles but negotiated freely at Locarno and endorsed by President Hindenburg. They are to believe in the next promise because Hitler makes it, just as they must consent to the

breach of the preceding promise because Hitler has broken it.

IN SHORT they must rest the collective security of Europe upon faith in Hitler. For if they accept the offer, it will rest on nothing else. Britain and France will be powerless in Central Europe. They could not come to the defense of Austria or Czechoslovakia. Therefore, the moment they accept the offer, the mastery of the Nazis over the whole of Central Europe will be established. Austria and the Little Entente will have been abandoned to their fate; between them and submission to dictation of the terms of their continued national existence, there will remain merely the barrier of Hitler's promise. They will be only human if they think of Dollfuss and shudder.

IF THERE is a third way, neither to act now nor to submit now, it would be presumably to form a genuine defensive military alliance with Britain a full member. It would, of course, have to be more than a pact of generalities; it would have to contain definite military engagements. Nothing less than that, one must believe, would even vaguely impress Hitler that his promise are going to be taken seriously or give to France and the Central European states any sense whatever of freedom and security.

Yet this way, though less immediately dangerous than enforcement of the treaty, less disastrously abrupt than submission, has also its very grave dangers. Military alliances are notoriously unstable; such an alliance as this, formed in the humiliating knowledge that it was a substitute for solemn pledges they had not dared to keep would leave Europe in a state of feverish restlessness. Who will believe that any new pact or alliance can be more binding than Locarno? Britons would ask themselves whether they could count on the French, seeing that the French had held back in the Ethiopian affair; the French would ask themselves whether they could trust the British when the Locarno signature had proved to be valueless. The Nazis might choose to regard such an alliance as a new grievance, justifying another adventure, precisely as they have adopted the Franco-Russian treaty as the reason for doing in the Rhineland what they have always intended to do as soon as they were strong enough to do it.

IT IS not for Americans to suggest how this momentous issue should be decided nor to judge those who have the awful responsibility. They will pray that the statesmen be granted wisdom and courage in making a decision which is likely to mark a turning point in the history of the modern world.

## OBJECTIVE LIBERAL

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

FOR example, when a man flies away in an aeroplane and gets lost at sea, all governments send out ships and everything to save him. It is sad if a man must take an aeroplane and fly out to sea before a government will learn the value of a human life.

It is Jean-Francois Pouliot, K.C., Objective Liberal Member for Temiscouata, P.Q., in the Eighteenth Parliament of Canada, expounding, pipe in hand, the doctrine of Objective Liberalism, together with its corollary, the importance of the human being as such.

In the old days, good or bad as may be, of the Seventeenth Parliament, Mr. Pouliot used to make fun for himself practicing Objective Liberalism out loud in the Commons Chamber. He did most of his practicing on Conservative Prime Minister R. B. Bennett. But times have changed since then, and sides with them. The Honorable and Objective Member for Temiscouata sits now, in arresting silence, at the Speaker's right and listens while Opposition Leader Bennett objects. Listening, he smiles, as it might be the great Melchior smiling tenderly on encouragement on a young tenor from Calgary, Alta. It is the opinion of Mr. Pouliot, who ought to know, that the Right Hon. Member for Calgary West lacks the lightness of touch essential in a first-flight parliamentary heckler. He, Jean-Francois Pouliot, the Liberal who heckled a new railway station for Riviere-du-Loup out of a Conservative administration, has no fear to lose his old laurels to his old victim.

Rather, Mr. Pouliot is considering laying such laurels aside. The time for fun, he says, is past. The time for seriousness is come. When a man gets, in one month, two thousand letters from constituents who want work and when he can find for them all only ten jobs, then it is no fun but a serious business to be Member for Temiscouata.

TO DO him the justice that a Gallic wit, a chubby smile, a merry blue eye and a gift for political irreverence tend to defeat, essential seriousness is not lacking among the various talents of Jean-Francois Pouliot. Evidence can be produced. Though not yet forty-six, he has to his credit as

a legal authority three large dry volumes on civil and church law in the Province of Quebec. As a politician, he can boast five successful campaigns as Federal candidate for Temiscouata. The railway station, and a host of sincere admirers, not least among them Madame Pouliot, testify to his public and private worth as a citizen of Riviere-du-Loup. Of the values at depth of his Objective Liberalism, signs are not lacking in his conversation. In assaying them, it should be remembered that Mr. Pouliot is a Temiscouatan by birth and a parliamentarian by inheritance; son, grandson and great-grandson of Temiscouatans and Liberal Members of Parliament. When he talks Objective Liberalism in terms of the farmers and workers of his native province, he speaks not as the scribes.

"THE best thing that has been done by this Government so far," Mr. Pouliot says of the order of Hon. Dr. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, for a complete classification of all unemployed Canadians on relief. "Of economists there are two kinds, those who study facts and those who talk theories. It is good luck for Canada that Dr. Rogers properly belongs to the first kind. In the excellent terms he has had prepared he will have the unemployed of every municipality in Canada grouped as employable and unemployable. He will also have the employable, not forgetting the farmers and their families, classified according to their trades and training. That is good. That is essential in order to bring the greatest and speediest help to each class that needs it. No effective remedy can be applied without first a diagnosis."

Diagnosis, having been well begun, should be objectively continued, in Mr. Pouliot's opinion. Under Dr. Rogers' guidance the classification of unemployed should be completed with regard to the unemployed who are not recipients of direct relief. That is the first step. The next should be a survey as exact of farm debt. That farm relief is being given is, in itself, proof that the farmers' problem is crucial. It is known that everywhere at the bottom of it is debt. Yet no Provincial Government knows the amount of farm mortgages and loans within its own Province, and still less does the Federal Government know the total of all. Therefore it is impossible to shape an agricultural policy of practical use. For example, Parliament last session voted, to save the farmer, a farm mortgage loan of \$90,000,000. It was a loan, we were told, to rescue all the farmers in all the country from the crushing load of their debts! Yet ninety millions do not represent one-half of the total of the mortgages known to be on the farms in my own Province of Quebec alone. If this new Parliament is to pass no more such foolish laws we must have exact knowledge before we shape a farm loan plan.

"Given the facts, it will be the duty of Parliament to shape such a (Continued on Page 10)



## The Worry Tree - -

I read once of a man who was a real philosopher. Outside his home, he said, was a Worry Tree. At the end of each day as he passed the tree he hung his business worries on its limbs. He might take them off again on his way to work in the morning but they never got into his home.

I like that idea and when I come home at night I light up a Bachelor. In its fragrant Havana pyre I cremate the day's troubles and relax in a mind set free from worry.

Try it yourself tonight. But it must be a Bachelor: An expert on this sort of thing, I insist on that. Then you can also say—

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# MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD



ALBERT SPALDING, the distinguished American violinist, who gives a recital at Massey Hall on March 24th. This is the fifth and last concert of the Celebrity Concert Series.

THE postponed concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra was inserted on the Thursday of last week, which meant that there were two symphony concerts in one week. Almost any other arrangement would have been better, I think, even postponement into the latter part of April, as Thursday's concert collided with Trudi Schöpp. People who had tickets for both items must have been rather irritated.

The first half of Tuesday's concert was a veritable triumph for the strings. Frank Bachford's arrangement of Bach's Prelude from the Partita in E major for solo violin was excellent, for the arranger had not protruded his own personality at all, and the work might almost have been entirely Bach's. The solo part was played by the first violin in unison, no mean feat, for it is not simple. Following this Elie Spivak and Harold Sunberg played the Bach Concerto for two violins. For this work Sir Ernest handed over the baton to the assistant conductor, Donald Heins, and played the piano part. The two soloists played very well indeed, the two parts interweaving with a neat dexterity, but there was definitely too much orchestra for the accompaniment, which marred the total effect, and left one rather dissatisfied. Haydn's "Clock" Symphony came next as clattering and delicate as ever, and as delightful to listen to for a time. But like a number of other Haydn symphonies it seems too long for its musical content, and the constant repetition grows a bit boring. But if one does not listen too earnestly it is lovely stuff. Beethoven demands our fullest attention, but Haydn is too polite a fellow to demand anything, and is all the better for being treated with equal courtesy.

The second half of the concert was entirely devoted to the third act of "The Valkyrie," which was done complete with soloists and eight vocalists. These last were perched up behind the orchestra and sang through short megaphones, which added greatly to the vocal effectiveness, but gave the rather unfortunate impression to the eye that these good ladies were taking little drinks from time to time. They might have been mistaken for so many singing coaches having a rest, but the vocalists were really good. The megaphones enabled them to be heard with far greater clarity. The three soloists were equally good. Penelope as Brunnhilde displayed a powerful and clear voice which easily and surely made itself heard above the heavy orchestration. Frances James in the shorter, but not less difficult part of Siegfried sang with great sincerity and dramatic effect. The part of Wotan was taken by Norman Gordon from the Chicago Civic Opera. He gave a highly finished performance of this exacting role. The playing of the orchestra was splendid, and the climaxes were really thrilling. Sir Ernest conducted with a complete authority which permitted nothing to get out of control. In fact, there is no doubt whatever that this concert was a complete success from any point of view.

The Thursday concert was more popular in character, the major work of the evening being Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor, which a few years ago in a census taken in America ranked highest in order of popularity of all the great symphonies. It is too well known to need much talking about. The orchestra gave a very fine performance throughout, as they did also in the Rimsky-Korsakov overture, "The Russian Easter," which is based partly on the Russian Church liturgy. Like all this composer's works it is extremely effective but rather obvious, which is not necessarily a fault, but does not make it wear well. One will not want to hear it again for quite a long time. The final number was the incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn, which the orchestra had played previously on one of the Saturday afternoon concerts. They did not play it quite so well this time. The different string passages lacked precision, and there were some weaknesses of intonation among the wind. The horn solo in the Nocturne after a little uncertainty at the beginning was played very smoothly and beautifully, and the Wedding March made a good ringing finish for the concert.

MARIAN ANDERSON, whom the Women's Musical Club brought to Hart House Theatre last Friday afternoon, is the possessor of a remarkable contralto voice, with a number of the ballads not unusual in contraltos. One was a little too conscious of the different registers, but her voice has a quality which is peculiarly fascinating. The opening group of Bach was not especially good, though "Cello and Violin" was quite lovely, and the group of three which followed was very beautiful. One wished the singer had not substituted a contemporary aria of Verdi for Hummel's "Halle lue." I am not familiar with this latter work, but it would surely have been more suitable for a program of this sort. Several thoughts are not always best. One other variation from the printed program was made. "Dear, and the Maiden" was sung in place of a song by Kallman. These one ought not to complain, it is a beautiful song and was beautifully sung, displaying a marvellously soft, penetrating and fluid depth of voice. Three Swedish songs followed this one of them sung in Swedish and the other two in German. They were sung with great sincerity, and were as warmly sympathetic as the composer's symphonies. One of them was almost entirely unaccompanied, but the melodic line was so inherent in itself. Schubert does not need for the sake of poorness. A group of Negro Spirituals brought the program to a close. They all gave the effect of rather too careful artifice. They had not quite the gusto and the spontaneity of the plantation, but had as it were been dressed up for the drawing-room and become civilized. In one of the choruses, a song about two cuckoos, Miss Anderson displayed a remarkably gift of mimicry.

energies and genius to the composing of chamber music. The composer's weakness of development is less noticeable in this work than in some, and the changes of tempo in the first two movements prevent either of them seeming too long. The Adagio is also very lovely, and only in the last movement is one at all conscious of long-windedness, and calls to mind the old saying that repetition is no argument. But though one hardly feels towards it as one does towards the Mozart, it is none the less a work of great sincerity and beauty, and formed an admirable contrast to the other works on the program.

## "CECILIAN SINGERS"

BY WALTON SMITH

UNIFORMLY gowned in white, with ecclesiastical shoulder caps to match symbolizing their dedication to St. Cecilia, Patroness of Music, the Cecilian Singers, directed by Madame Ruth Cross, blended feminine charm with classic song at Eaton Auditorium Saturday, March 7.

This choir of twenty-six ladies knew their music thoroughly, and gave convincing demonstration of careful drilling in details of diction, contrasts in light and shade, and choral precision. In an interesting program of choruses, part-songs, and madrigals—by Brahms, Mozart, Purcell, Rimsky-Korsakov, and others—exuberant sopranos sometimes nearly obliterated more retiring contraltos, the lovely, rich quality of whose tone, when heard, made it the more lamentable. For so small a group, some surprising climaxes were achieved, but usually at the expense of tonal quality, and by far the greatest artistic success was reached in their pianissimo passages, some of which were exquisitely beautiful in blend and tone color—particularly in parts of the Rimsky-Korsakov chorus, and the lovely "Slumber Song of the Madonna" by Taylor, which the audience would have liked to hear again.

Frances Adaskin at the piano, and Florence MacKay Joyce at the organ, accompanied the choir with flawless and unobtrusive artistry. The talented French-Canadian pianiste, Rita Savard, gave a remarkable performance of Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 53, and later contributed a group of French compositions with brilliant technical display, especially in the difficult "Bourée Fantastique" of Chabrier. This artist possesses the rare combination of an untiring artistic sense and a prodigious command of technique.

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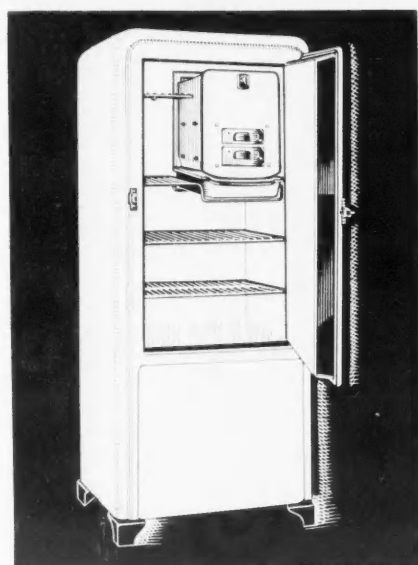
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**COMING EVENTS**

POUL BAI, Danish baritone, will give a recital at Eaton Auditorium on March 16th. His program will include works by Brahms, Strauss, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Grieg, Healey Willan, etc. Miriel Colleen will accompany him on the piano.

ALBERTO GUERRERO will give the last of his recitals of 18th Century music for the piano on March 30th, instead of March 21st, as previously announced. The recital will be held as usual at the Maffoney Galleries and the program will consist of works by Scarlatti, Couperin and Padre Soler.

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OCTOBER

20th, I lectured in Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia. It was on this platform I first saw and heard the great Doctor Oster.

Going back to old Philadelphia to lecture in the same hall where Oster had lectured caused me mentally to turn back and review my years of physical, mental and spiritual development, disease and impending death. Then re-birth, a new understanding that every thing in the Universe is ruled by law. And health and disease being "things", they are ruled by laws, the health laws of nature which cannot be changed, withdrawn or broken. Obedience to these laws means health; disobedience, disease. Everyone can obey these laws, therefore everyone has all the health he or she deserves. Anyone can be always well who will learn the health laws and obey them. Half-way measures do not suffice. We must obey or pay. The place to begin is with foods, the substances which build the body, for the body can be only as good as the foods that build it.

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## THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

### "THE COUNTRY DOCTOR"

WE HAD to wait quite a long time for the appearance of the quintuplets (but, after all, as Miss A. pointed out, so did Civilization). First, Jean Hersholt had to save the Porcupine district from a diphtheria epidemic, then the love, comedy and conflict elements had to be set up, and suspense had to be established to the point where it was obvious that Nature was barely holding herself in and that the miracle might happen at any moment. In fact, people who cherish the notion of writing for the movies, as most people do, couldn't do better than make a close analytical study of "The Country Doctor." How would you, for instance, given only the simple, though prodigious event at Callander, work in all the composites of the popular movie, including boy meets girl, hero meets villain, comedy effects and incidental music? How would you, in this case, display your five leading characters to the best advantage and still submit to the restrictions insisted on by the Ontario Government and Dr. Dufee, who wouldn't allow them to be kidnapped, abandoned, rescued, or even harmlessly pinched so they would cry at the right places in the story?

The Fox people, fortunately, are old hands, and they got around all the difficulties by devoting three-quarters of the picture to a build-up for the appearance of the five stars, creating a reasonable amount of entertainment and suspense throughout and managing the whole thing without upsetting either the regimen or the behavior patterns of the little Dionnes. It worked out so satisfactorily that one would now like to see the Province of Ontario and Dr. Dufee appointed permanent guardians of all the baby stars of America. Then we wouldn't have to see the Shirley Temples, little Jane Withers and Baby Leroy's tricked out in fancy clothes and taught to make naughty faces and funny speeches for our entertainment. Probably we wouldn't have to see them at all.

Nobody could complain about the little Dionnes, however. Their appearance, though limited to a few bassinet and nursery scenes, was immensely effective, for it must be admitted that the movies are duck soup for Annette, Yvonne, Emelie, Cecile and Marie. If they are five little goldfish in a bowl, as Dr. Adler has

suggested, they are at any rate as blandly unimpressed as the goldfish themselves by the presence of the public. The audience, a push-over for quintuplets, adored them. The cries of wonder and admiration almost drowned out the sound effects on the screen when one quintuplet after another threw a chair on the floor while a fourth climbed up and tried to put the doctor's key in the lock. Everybody cried, "Aren't they cute?" Everybody had a wonderful time.

They are cute, no doubt about it, and probably at the present time at the very height of their powers. "The Country Doctor" is a nice, pleasant picture, free from sophistication and in view of the stupendous amount of obstetrics involved suggestiveness. There was a touch of possible irony perhaps in the scene where the country doctor arrives at the home of the quintuplets and is besieged by admiring reporters and cameramen, while Father Dionne emerges momentarily in the background wearing a look of wild bewilderment and surprise. But considering the wholesome nature of the whole picture it could hardly have been intentional.

"The Last of the Pagans" and "Exclusive Story" made up the rest of the week's bill. "Exclusive Story" is a dramatization, with embellishments including Mr. Franchot Tone of the Martin Mooney case and the Morro Castle disaster. It's fairly lively and exciting, with Stuart Erwin as the reporter to give it rowdiness. Mr. Tone to give it class and Joseph Calleia, who has moved up to be screen Public Enemy No. 1, to give it menace. "The Last of the Pagans" is a South Sea Island story, another of the screen's anthropological studies of primitive life. There must be a public for these native pictures or they wouldn't be made. So I speak only for myself when I say that the sight of a loie, or the opening strains of "Aloha" always make me settle down to gnaw morosely at my ticket-stub and wait for the end.

"La Maternelle," the best of last year's French films, arrives at the Hollywood theatre next week, opening on Wednesday afternoon, March 18, with a benefit performance for the University Settlement. "La Maternelle" has had a long successful run in New York, and is regarded as one of last year's most important foreign pictures.

### COMING EVENTS

WITH the present season showing a noticeable lack of first class violinists, the coming visit of Albert Spalding to Massey Hall, Tuesday evening, March 21st, should be welcomed by music lovers in general. Albert Spalding, who is America's leading violinist and one of the great instrumentalists of the world, provides the fifth concert of the Celebrity Concert Series.

In the recent international radio poll, Spalding was voted the most popular violinist on the American network. He has arranged the following brilliant program for his Toronto recital: La Folia (Corelli); Concerto in A (Mozart); Sonata in D minor (Brahms); Prelude (Spalding); Concerto (Boulianger); Madama (Sarasate); Habanera (Ravel); Tarentelle (Szymanowski).

THE final concert of the Canadian Singers' Guild Series will be given on March 14th, in Eaton Auditorium, at 3 p.m., with Robert MacDonald, the brilliant pianist and head of the Columbia School of Music in Chicago, as the guest artist. Mr. MacDonald is to play a most interesting program which includes the Bach-Busoni "Chaconne" and the "Kaleidoscope Suite" of Gossens. The Choristers will sing Liturgical Music by Victoria, Dowland, Shaw, etc., Madrigals by Ford and Benet, French-Canadian Folk Songs, and will also include compositions of Brahms and Palmgren. This group of School Teachers appear in colorful costumes and are endeavoring to stress a type of choral art which is, to say the least, different.

"AT HOME ABROAD," the song and dance revue provided by the Messrs. Shubert for the zanyies of Beatrice Lillie and her companions, will come to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week beginning Monday evening, March 30. Coming direct from the New York Winter Garden and headed for the Grand Opera House, Chicago, for a summer run, the big ace revue will be seen here exactly as it was done on Broadway, not so much as the change of a chorus girl having been made in the company nor a single prop eliminated from the prodigious production. The show comes here truly intact, a word that theatrical blurb writers frequently torture in selling their wares. In this instance, however, the word seems justified and is honestly employed.

"At Home Abroad" opened at the

## THE SMOKE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Helen Vinson—lovely and glamorous in so many of her roles—made her stage debut in a satire on "the movies." When she broke into pictures she was given parts where her beauty and magnetic charm made her the irresistible enchantress.

Miss Vinson has a sunny and delightful personality and those working with her at the Gaumont-British studios have found her possessed of a really amusing sense of humour. Here she is seen outside her portable dressing room, sitting and smoking after tea with Noah Beery, during the filming of "King of the Damned".

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Winter Garden and broke every variety of box office records there before moving to another theatre and rolling on to a 2nd performance mark. Which makes the enthusiasm of "At Home Abroad" exciting is that several numbers of Miss Lillie's and Miss Waters' have achieved a fame apart from their inclusion in the show "Parce" the song in which Bea Lillie kids the socks off the traditional French music hall ballad has been voted the crispest bit of satire of the year. And Miss Waters' song, "Hottentot Potentate" bears dis-

creet evidence of being the hottest some of the year by rolling up an enormous sheet music and victrola record sale.

THE Conservatory String Quartet announces that the fifth concert of this season's series will take place in the Conservatory Hall on Saturday evening, March 14th, at 8:30. The program will be divided into two parts: the first consisting of music to be played on the old Viols, the second, of a modern quartet, played on the pres-

ent-day instruments. A few weeks ago the Quartet appeared in concert using four Viols from the famous collection of the University of Toronto (Hall House).

Much interest was aroused by this performance and many listeners asked that these rare treasures might be heard again. In response to these requests, the Quartet have planned this program, but in such a way that the audience may have the opportunity of comparing the old with the new.



# THE BOOKSHELF

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## LIPPMANN'S PROGRESS

"Interpretations, 1933-5," by Walter Lippmann. Toronto, Macmillan, \$2.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MR. LIPPMANN'S articles on current events, many of which have appeared in *Saturday Night*, are among the most valuable current comment on this continent, and are both influential upon and representative of an immense mass of informed public opinion. But when read a year or two years after their original appearance, they have a somewhat different value. These reprinted articles are more interesting today as records of a past state of mind than as forces for the production of a future state of mind. It is most interesting, for example, to watch the gradual development of Mr. Lippmann's hostility, which is the average American hostility, to the N.R.A. In July, 1933, he was merely a little concerned about the difficulty of applying codes to the hundreds of thousands of small industries and small shops scattered all over the country. By November he was in full revolt against the general effort to force codes upon all kinds of industries. A year later he was hailing the fact that the Supreme Court could be depended upon "to purge the New Deal legislation of those things which were done hastily and excitedly under the shock of the crisis of 1933." By June, 1935, he was glad to be rid of the whole thing, and quite satisfied that the Supreme Court would find ample powers in the constitution "when Congress and the Administration have the patience and the ability to frame a statute that shows some careful thought about what it is intended to do." Again, in 1933, he was all for a strong use of the Presidential powers, and extremely contemptuous of Congress. But as early as January, 1934, he was glad to see the Republican party begin to show signs of renewed life and from that time on there has been no more enthusiastic supporter of Parliamentary Democracy.

We have shared so many of Mr. Lippmann's intellectual transitions from spot to spot that we have no right to be critical about them. But we do think there is one difference in our favor. To Mr. Lippmann a majority even of the most extreme manifestations of the Rooseveltian policy seemed at the time to be justified in themselves. To us they seemed justified only on the ground that they were the best that was obtainable under a defective constitutional system. Mr. Lippmann greatly admires, as we do not, the constitutional theory by which the President, Congress and the Supreme Court are each and all endowed with extensive powers for the purpose of checking one another's operations; a theory which seems to us admirably suited to a period in which the functions of government could be kept and were expected to be kept at a minimum, but thoroughly unsuited to a period in which government activity must be extensive, and should at the same time be consistent, energetic and undisturbed.

## NEW FICTION

HAIL, CAESAR!

BY WILLIAM M. GIBSON

EVEN had "Freedom Farewell" (Macmillan, \$2.50) turned out to be an unsatisfying, an unconvincing novel, and we hasten to add that it is most assiduously neither of those things it would still have been necessary to congratulate Phyllis Bentley on the tenacity which permitted her to forsake the Yorkshire settings, by means of which she has gained name and renown to date, for the untrodden paths of Caesarian Rome. But her tenacity has proven itself more than justified, and in breaking away from the country and the people with which "Inheritance" and "A Modern Tragedy" showed her to be so intimately acquainted, she has revealed herself as a more thoughtful and imaginative writer and, what's more, as one possessed of a sound historical and satirical sense.

Though the required reading for this book must have been immense, "Freedom Farewell" is not a very learned novel. Never does it give the impression of being mere rewritten history, or having been faithfully put together from the material garnered in a dozen or more heavy tomes in a reference library. Miss Bentley, by some feat of mental telepathy, appears to have herself lived in the Rome of Julius Caesar; she presents the effect of having dined with Brutus, of having shared feminine confidences with Servilia and with Pompey, of having taken part in the everyday life of Rome as well as having been a free-circled and keen-eyed watcher in the realm of high diplomacy. She writes as though she knew her early Rome as intimately as she knows her twentieth-century Yorkshires, and greater compliment than that it would be hard to invent.

Because we all know the essential facts of Caesar's story, there can be no question of surprise or climax in any novel written about it. But although we know what the end must be, although we know that Caesar must at last cry out "Et tu, Brute!" yet Miss Bentley creates an atmosphere of suspense. She stoops to no such folly as creating a happy ending, or providing a purely fictional outburst of "In Caesare" to conclude her book; she carries the tale to the end, and a bit farther still than that. In the epilogue, we are shown the ironic sequel of the events detailed so fully for us: the divine Emperor Caesar Augustus is now on the throne in Rome, ruler of an absolute monarchy and filling the position his father would have so dearly loved to have held himself—and maybe would have, had he



PHYLLIS BENTLEY

hearkened to the warnings of Calpurnia on that fatal morning!

Plus en change is the final thought Miss Bentley leaves with us. In this age of dictatorships, it would be easy to point parallels; Miss Bentley leaves such concerns to her readers, presumably feeling that it is sufficient to be a novelist, without being a propagandist to boot. There may be an intentional moral to her tale; if there is, it is not hard to find. "Destroy one evil by evil means," she seems to tell us, "and another worse evil will as surely rise up in its place." Her Caius Julius Caesar was not a pleasant character; he was vain, he was sensual, he was entirely and ruthlessly ambitious. His Republic was not great enough to hold him—but, for all that, he was a grander and more lovable character than the son who followed him. Caesar's methods were cruel, his manoeuvres unethical; but he

achieved his heart's desire, and while in doing that he killed the men who stood in his way and eventually brought about his own destruction, he did not destroy the one thing he really loved, the thing he loved as much as and together with himself—Rome.

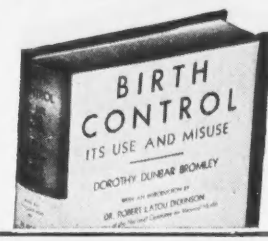
## INDIRECT VIEW

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

A NOVEL written in the first person is generally conceded to be handicapped from the start. To keep the reader's attention to the view, undistracted by the necessity of focussing on it through another's eyes is a task for great art. Dickens brought it off in "Bleak House," but it is safe to assume E. Ller Summerson would have proved too much of a good thing for a lesser artist. When the novel takes the form of a biography and not autobiography the difficulties mount even higher.

That Neil Bell ignores all these grim facts—if facts they be—is surely to the credit of his courage; that he ignores them successfully is to the credit of his art. In "Strange Melody" (Collins, \$2.50) he has chosen to present the picture of a man as seen by his daughter, whose clear-eyed vision of her parent may be unusual but is not, of course, unique. We had the real thing only a short time ago from Daphne Du Maurier in "Gerald's Portrait"—a work of art inevitably brought to mind by this new novel.

"Strange Melody" begins a little awkwardly with a very cleverly conveyed blurring of remembered events. Taken alone, the opening chapters do not promise a good novel. The whole must be read to appreciate this beginning; for the reader to watch past events and characterization sharpen as they apparently grow closer to the time of writing; for the truth of Gipsy's re-



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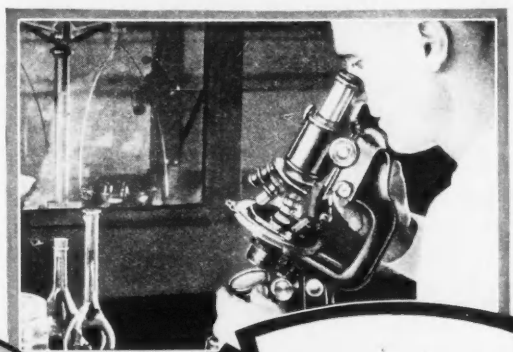
iterated intention to subordinate herself to be proved real.

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famous and prolific novelists in England. It is a type of character dear to Mr. Bell's heart—John MacDermott has a great deal in common with the Andrew Otway of an earlier novel. With a pen as fluent as his tongue John is a writer born, not



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made. He can toss off a long short story in an hour and post it without revision, which he continues to do for a number of years before success arrives, after which he does much the same with novels and later with plays. Finally he founds a publishing house and leases half a dozen theatres where his own plays are presented to the public's satisfaction and the increase of his own fortune. Wild extravagance and indifferent business methods, delusions of grandeur, lawsuits, and wild-cat schemes for the theatre finally overwhelm him financially and he dies hearing his last play hissed and leaving his daughter to settle with his creditors.

It is all told with tremendous verve and the extraordinarily fertile invention devoted readers have learned to expect of the Noil Bell who wrote "Bredon and Son," though this is a lesser novel. So skilfully is the structure of the hero's personality built up, so well authenticated his career, it is sometimes hard to remember he is only a product, after all, of Mr. Bell's fine imagination. The last chapters are crowded with incident; taken at one sitting they leave the reader positively panting. It is a measure of this author's art that when John MacDermott finally dies bankrupt and his daughter says she is done, the reader feels he knows everything essential about her father and has yet been shown him in the best possible light, that shed by deep affection.

One cannot help wondering if there isn't a touch of autobiography about this, after all. Do the Bell stories run as freely from the pen as John MacDermott's? They read as if they might—another cause for envy by the slow and painful writers of reviews.

### WRITING IS FUN

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WRITERS love to talk about the difficulties of writing, and the public by this time knows all about the tricks and evasions they practice—the pencils that are sharpened and erasers laid out, the typewriters that are oiled and the type cleaned, the trips to the corner tobacconist's, all the familiar evasions of the moment when the author is caught tight between the fierce urgency to write and the dilemma of having nothing in his head.

To judge from his work, Eric Linklater has never suffered from these customary initial crises, and knows nothing, from experience, of the high costiveness of art. His writing, in fact, sounds as though he did it for fun, as though he had every urgency to write and as though nothing in the world could possibly prevent him from doing it. His latest volume, "God Likes Them Plain" (Nelson, \$2.00) is a collection of short stories, some of which are fantasies and some satire, with one or two contemporary sketches. But they are all marked by a gay willingness to invent and impart and by a perfect freedom from all the shibboleths that hamper more serious writers. Mr. Linklater doesn't shrink from the trick ending, he likes wit and fancy for their own sake, and he is not above a soundly mechanical plot.

The result of this combined facility, amiability and inventiveness is a group of stories that are often elaborately contrived but never actually laborious. The title story, "God Likes Them Plain," is about a wandering story-teller whose fiction-hero is Brother Bonamy. And Brother Bonamy's adventures are all based on his thesis that, since God likes woman plain, it is gross impurity to seduce any except the beautiful ones. There is also "The Crusader's Key," whose title is self-explanatory, and "The Abominable Imprecation," which tells about the curse of the Shepherd Alkin. "If you're a man, become a woman. If you're a woman, become a man." These stories are lightly scandalous, and told with the greatest gaiety and good humor. Some belong to the remote past, some to the future. There are stories laid in the Orkneys, in India, and in heaven. Mr. Linklater appears to be equally fluent and at ease in all three locales.

One or two of the tales are so slight as scarcely to seem worthy of the effort, even of the effortless Linklater. An occasional story goes a little stale in the telling. "Kind Kitty," for instance, with its easy kidding of St. Peter and God. And I never expected to see again in actual print the fantasy in which the hero wakes up to discover it is all a dream. ("His Majesty the Devil.") It is unlikely that any of the stories in this collection will find their way into the more rigorous story anthologies and year books. Yet no book could be pleasanter to read than "God Likes Them Plain"; it is so full of observation and gaiety, wit and amusing impropriety.

"A story is a good story or a bad story by virtue of the style in which it is told," the author observes in the story that gives the book its title. It may not be a universal truth, but Mr. Linklater's charm and liveliness almost make it true for himself.

### TRUE MATING

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE conviction that civilization has done something ruinous to sex, and that a completely satisfactory sexual relationship can be found only among primitive savage races, is one of the most conspicuous and peculiar elements in twentieth century romanticism. It does not seem to matter to the seekers after the perfect espousal whether they go to the North Pole or to Abyssinia or to Java; any part of the world will do provided it is sufficiently different from New York and London. Arthur Stringer is the leading exponent of the doctrine of true mating is to be found only north of the northernmost boundaries of Alberta and Saskatchewan. But that, we suspect, is only because he knows those latitudes familiarly enough to be able to write about them with a considerable degree of realism; a true romantic at heart, he would be just as happy staging his mating experiments



ETHEL CHAPMAN

in Borneo or Guatemala, if it were not that it would take him a lot of time to pick up the technical lingo pertaining to life in those charming countries.

"The Wife Traders" (McClelland & Stewart, \$2.50) will probably lead to quite an extensive trek into Canada's polar regions on the part of the sexually dissatisfied of North America. The charms of its Eskimo heroine are depicted with equal skill and frankness. The publishers, indeed, assure us that "the author has not been shackled by the conventions of magazine editing;" though to tell the truth we had never noticed that Mr. Stringer was ever much shackled by an influence which is surely ceasing anyhow in these days to impose much of a fetter upon literary liberty. The whites in the story, with the exception of the strong, silent man who goes native, do not cut a very attractive figure. It is true that the strong, silent man's New York wife, a member of the fashionable set, sends up a friend to rescue him, and finally goes north herself on the same errand. But the friend is a terrible prig, and the lady herself only becomes partially human after the strong silent man's Eskimo woman has given up her life

to save his. The merit of the book consists in the skill with which Mr. Stringer conveys a convincing impression of the human dignity and even nobility of the Eskimo character, while suppressing none of the peculiar tastes and customs which are the product of the climatic and economic surroundings of the Arctic. We do not quite see how this quality will survive the process of cinematization, for which in other respects the book is obviously designed.

### LAND OF DESIRE

BY LADY WILLISON

WITH simplicity and notable intelligence, Miss Ethel Chapman writes a novel about Saskatchewan which cannot but bind east and west, Canadian province to province, in neighborly agreement. "The Homesteaders" (Ryerson, \$2.00) is so unaffectedly presented, without straining after cleverness or decorative expression, that the reader is not likely to grasp at once how important the novel is. Circumstances portrayed are vivid with reality, the happenings of the story true to life in the West, characters come exactly as they pour from the stream of ordinary existence. This in itself is a praiseworthy achievement. In addition, the book is particularly strong in its understanding of what is really important in life; it is truthful and reticent, and shows as well a fine balance on the part of the author between sympathy and common sense.

Mary Moran, an Irish girl, is a reporter on *The Times* in a town belonging to the drought area in Saskatchewan. The story opens in 1931. Mary looks out of the office window on the crowds of unemployed young men moving restlessly up and down the street. Then her attention is caught by a fire—another fire—on the prairie. The editor asks her to catch a train to Elkton and report the fire. Mary is not a particularly keen newspaper woman, but she is deeply interested in people. The kernel of "The Homesteaders" is found in that fire, a house destroyed, cattle injured, a horse terribly burned, a little girl saved at the cost of harm to her father, helping neighbors, destitution, a three days' infant and the mother. Peter Shoedecker, one of the neighbors, and Mary are irresistibly attracted to one another. Pete loses

his farm, starts again in the bush country and when *The Times* is absorbed by *The Clarion* asks Mary to marry him. Their story, of starting with almost nothing and pioneering in Northern Saskatchewan, is told in "The Homesteaders." Heroism, kindness, misunderstanding, birth, death, loneliness, an epic of neighboring people, the fashioning by hard labor of a worth-while life, make Miss Chapman's theme. She forgets herself in her story, and in this way has written an excellent truly Canadian novel. Those who are endeavoring to help Canadian drought areas in any adequate way are specially recommended to read "The Homesteaders." Miss Chapman's English publishers are Sampson Low; one is glad to know that this novel will be read in the Old Country as well as in Canada.

### MARGINAL NOTES

WILL D'URANT, who addressed the Pleiades Club in Toronto a month ago on "The Crisis in American Civilization," returns to Massey Hall where he will speak on "Communism vs. Capitalism." . . . we presume his approach to the subject will be that of the philosopher and historian rather than of the ardent partisan of either cause . . . but is Capitalism a cause and Communism an effect? . . . anyway, there promises to be some diversion . . . twelve representative citizens . . . which sounds ambiguous but ominous . . . are to question him, we are told, on all modern problems from labor to the arts . . . it sounds like a profitable (cultural, not private) evening.

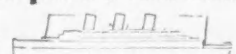
We have been looking over the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* which was noticed on the Front Page several weeks ago . . . it contains a satisfying amount of creditable verse when you consider that poetry journals must grow slowly and painfully toward excellence . . . Precept and example take time for their effects and standards are long in establishing themselves . . . but the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* makes a sturdy beginning and its future should be as shining and bright as its purpose which is to provide a forum for authentic bards . . . the non-authentic bards, alas, are still unprovided for . . . some public-spirited citizen or association . . . or perhaps a group of non-authentic bards

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# SEEING KIPLING

BY PAMELA McLAUGHLIN

Last summer, as part of the program for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Overseas Educational League, a pioneer group of eight-four secondary school students from Canada was taken on a visit to England and Scotland. Among several prizes offered for the best Diaries and Essays submitted by members of this party was one given by Sir James Irvine, Principal of St. Andrew's University, which was won by the accompanying article by Pamela McLaughlin of Toronto. Sir James, in a letter to the prize winner, congratulates her on her "charming and vivid account" and adds: "Alas! your essay has acquired a deeper and more poignant meaning through the death of Mr. Kipling, of whom you write with so much admiration, for today the whole world mourns the loss of a truly great man. I know him well and could visualize your meeting with him, an experience for which you will always be glad."

This group, whose travels included a visit to Buckingham Palace by gracious invitation of His Late Majesty King George and a summer school at Eastbourne inaugurated by Mr. Kipling, laid the foundations for an Annual Holiday Summer School, and this year it is anticipated that some three or four hundred students from all parts of the Empire will repair to Eastbourne, along with a number of girls, invited as guests of the Canadian students, from the United States, Germany, France, Italy and the Scandinavian countries.

THERE are people, I suppose, who might wonder why I should choose to write about the glimpses I had of Sussex. Perhaps they wonder why one would willingly give up a chance to write reams about Scotland's sturdiness, its rugged grandeur, and the shadow patches moving over the mountains of Loch Lomond. And why, why would one pass over the misty loveliness of purple mountains around Lake Derwentwater, or sweep aside the noise and excitement and thrills that make up London just to put down on paper a few things about that small county and the people I met there. The reason is a simple one. Years ago, in a little old "parlor," a group of people gathered around a piano sang "Sussex by the Sea." Grandmother sat in her rocking-chair and told us of a thatched cottage that was her home and of the fabulous size of Sussex cherries. There were always ten bites to each one, she said!

It was more than a dream come true to wake up that lovely August morning and look out of my window at St. Winifred's School, look out over the red roofs and church spires of Eastbourne to the sea and sky. It seemed almost an impossibility. That first morning sped by so quickly while we sat on the breakfast table and watched the sea pounding on the stones, sucking them into one wave and then hurling them back again in the next. And in the afternoon we were to meet Rudyard Kipling. How we anticipated this meeting with the man whose spirit, up till now, we had just glimpsed in his poetry!

WHAT surprised me about Kipling was that he is so thoroughly human and the type of person who would make a kind grandfather. On the terrace at St. Winifred's he stood in the midst of a group of boys, all of whom had their heads close together trying to catch every word that charming little man had to say. In desperation, fearing he would have scarcely any time to spend with us, some of the girls asked Major Ney if he did not think the boys had had their share of Mr. Kipling. Unwillingly, the boys released him so that he might talk to us, or rather that he might draw out our impressions of England, which in general seemed to run to fancy cakes and the oddness of the country. His, down, infectious chuckle had us all laughing. A little later, as we gathered on the lawn to have a group picture taken, I could not help wondering what had enticed such a hermit-like person as Mr. Kipling out to mingle with a crowd of school boys and girls. Mr. Ernest Raymond, who was there as the Honorary Director of the School, explained it in a flattering way and one at which, with all due modesty, I can scarcely be amazed. The lure was the fact that we were Canadians. "England," Mr. Kipling told us, "is as much a possession of Canada as Canada is a possession of England. For this land is your own by full right as much as it is ours. You must not look upon it as in any way apart from your own except for the matter of distance, which is becoming less and less. Be welcome, and, as the school goes on, may your children be welcome too." When they had to leave at last, Mr. Kipling said to his wife, a dear, white-haired lady, "Come along, Mother." Nothing, I think, could have endeared him to me more than that simple phrase which I have often heard my own grandfather say.

AND that was how the summer school at Eastbourne was opened. I know there are great things in store for Major Ney's plans to have school girls and boys from different countries come there in the summer and get to know one another. Surely if the young people of other nationalities could know and love each other as brothers, they would be able, in some measure, to avert by their influence the disaster of war that is again facing the world.

That night at dinner we were lucky enough to have Mr. Raymond sit at our table. Perhaps because by acquaintance with authors is very limited, Ernest Raymond seemed different from anyone I have ever met. There are six feet three inches of him, and there is usually a twinkle in his piercing blue eyes. I think it is his great height that produced the effect of a languid manner, for he is anything but languid. He does not hesitate to tell you what he thinks of his own books. After reading, "We, The Accused," I can quite agree with him when he says it is one of the best and strongest things he has done. He kept us laughing at his anecdotes and after dinner he kept him busy autographing

dozens of his books. These we brought home to Canada as one of our most treasured of our many souvenirs.

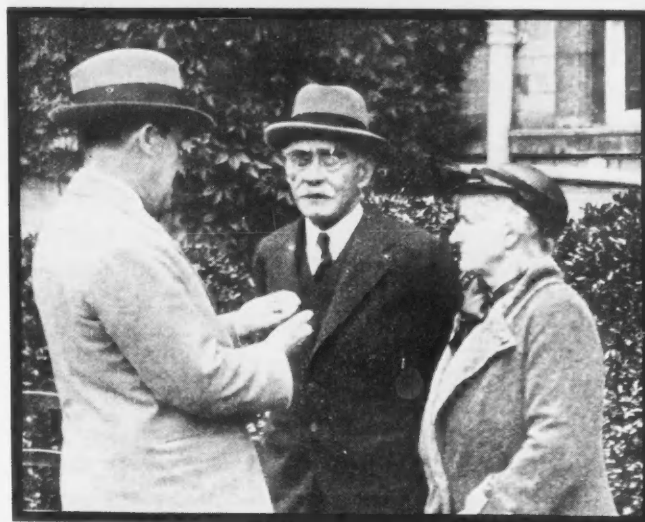
I confess I held weird ideas as to what "Downs" might be, but next morning I discovered the loveliness the word fails to convey. Two of us went for a long walk over these very Downs which for so long had existed for us only in dim words and inadequate pictures. The sea and sky melted into a far-away misty horizon; dark blue cloud shadows sailed over a turquoise sea; and from this, white chalk cliffs topped by green grass matting rose perpendicularly. The cliffs were honey-combed with the holes of birds; black birds circling around stood out against the whiteness, and gulls screamed raucously. We walked up hill and down vale, on close-cropped, springy turf, and I touch a gorse bush to find that it was really prickly. Near the deserted light-house on Beachy Head, we sat on the warm grass and looked over little red-roofed villages with the inevitable church spire, clustered in a half-hidden valley. A kind man showed us the way along the cliffs to Friston. Over all was a delicious restfulness, with the breeze lifting my hair and the "old, unquiet ocean" caressing the rocks below the cliffs. Later we came to East Dean and Friston, tiny villages, quiet in the heat of the noon-day sun. In Friston there is a small Norman church with

a blocked-up Saxon doorway and window. What tales some of these old churches could tell!

That afternoon I went swimming when the tide was out. Bright, deep green moss covered the rocks and reflected its color to the water lying in pools. I saw people wading in the pools with nets and was told they were trying to catch crabs. I felt the hard, ripply sand beneath my feet, then the taste of salt and the buoyancy and joy of letting the water do with me what it willed.

THE Downs in the day-time were fascinating, and so I had to go there at night, too. I climbed Beachy Head again. Rupert Brooke might almost have been at Eastbourne when he wrote "Swiftly out from the friendly lift of the hand . . . I am drawn nightward." The red sun went down in a grey sky behind rolling fields stoked with wheat. But I turned my back on the sun, to sit on a cliff and hold communion with God and myself and the sea. I watched an orange August moon rise from a hazy horizon, and a boat far out flashed a bright light. The pleasure steamer, ablaze with lights, came out from Burling Gap and rounded the point, bound for Eastbourne Pier. I sat there till the moon was out of the clouds and the gulls had ceased to scream. The home-ward path stretched ahead, broad and grassy; the wind in the gorse whispered strange things and the dark was warm and friendly.

Next day I stood on the very spot where Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings. Major Ney had arranged this drive through Sussex for us. There is not much left now of Battle Abbey built by William the Conqueror



RUDYARD KIPLING, with Mrs. Kipling, talking to Major F. J. Ney at Eastbourne in August, 1935.

as the fulfillment of his vow if he should win the battle. Only two garages of the original building, the foundations of the Lady Chapel, and two transept chapels remain. From below Senlac Hill where Harold's troops were stationed, we looked across the valley to the hill where William came from the sea. The change and horror and bloodshed of battle seemed far distant from the peaceful grass, land and great trees of today. We were shown the rooms where the

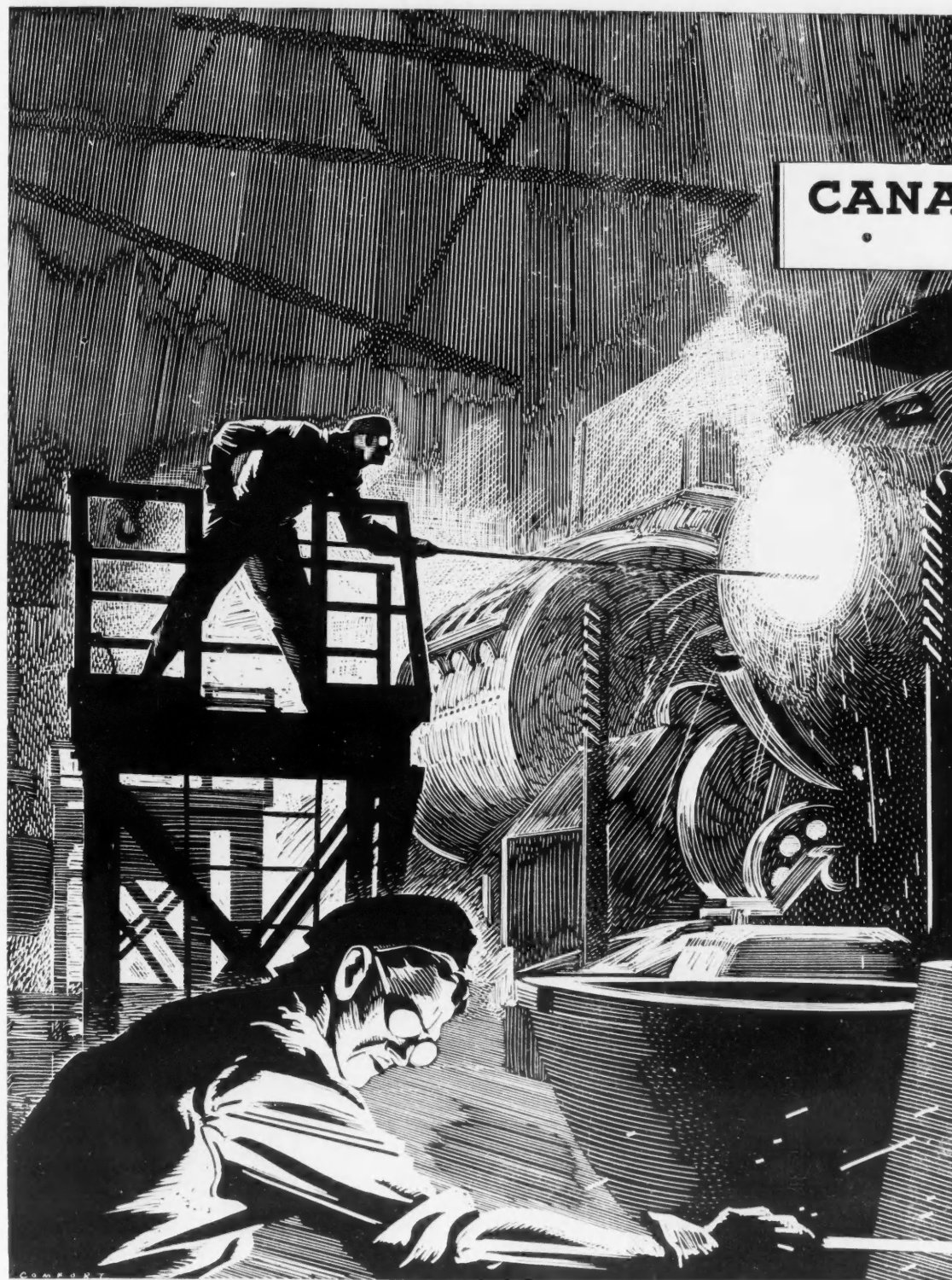
monks studied. The roofs were built in pure Norman arched style and two narrow slits of windows let in the light. Only one fireplace supplied heat for eight rooms and that one fireplace below Senlac Hill where Harold's troops were stationed, we looked across the valley to the hill where William came from the sea. The change and horror and bloodshed of battle seemed far distant from the peaceful grass, land and great trees of today. We were shown the rooms where the

lar architecture, but higher-ceilinged and lighter. Here the monks dried their manuscripts with warm sand from the big fireplace.

THEN came the drive back through the Sussex I had dreamed about. Rolling little hills follied into valleys; low farm houses with a few trees were settled into a fold for shelter; cattle and sheep grazed in wide, grassy meadows not divided by fences; and all the thatched cottages with rose-gardens that I could ever wish to see made me wonder if it were real, or just a picture postcard. Dark storm-clouds lowered over an expectant world and far off in the east the soft line of a hill was limned against a patch of bright sky. There was the promise of the sun after the storm and the sound of the sea was never far distant. That was the bit of Sussex I saw that day and have loved ever since.

That Mr. Raymond should give up so much of his time to us at St. Winifred's was rather wonderful. But he, too, loves Canada and is a great friend of Major Ney's. When he told us about Sussex and quoted Kipling, Beloe and Sheila Kaye-Smith, he made me feel that he as well as Kipling and those others really loved it and lived for it, too. His second lecture, this one in a more serious vein—was on "Through Literature to Life." I think after he had finished we all took stock of ourselves and wondered just what we had been doing all these years with regard to the reading of good books.

What I saw of Sussex rose far above my expectations. The only thing I did not see was a cherry that could not be consumed in less than ten bites. But it was not the season for cherries!



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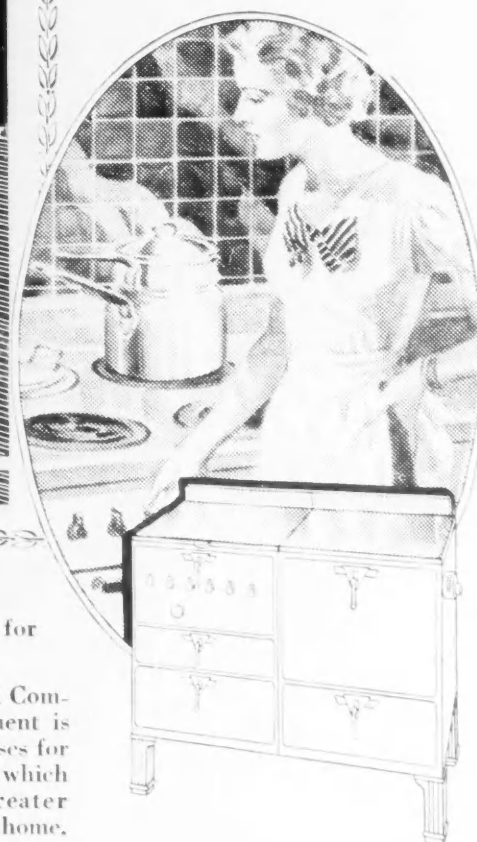
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The figures below show the amount of the claims paid by this Company last year. They also show how well prepared the Company is to meet its responsibilities in the future.

The number of policies and the amount of insurance in force reflect the confidence reposed in the Company by the people of Canada and the United States.

### Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1935

(In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department)

INSURANCE IN FORCE		BUSINESS IN 1935 (YEAR'S FIGURES)	
Life:		New Life Insurance issued:	
Ordinary . . . . .	\$10,483,415,421.00	Ordinary . . . . .	\$1,116,686,662.00
Industrial . . . . .	6,829,500,380.00	Industrial . . . . .	1,016,825,103.00
Group . . . . .	2,956,433,775.00	Group . . . . .	172,083,462.00
Total . . . . .	\$20,269,349,576.00	Total . . . . .	\$2,305,595,227.00
Accident and Health Weekly Indemnity	\$15,650,772.00	Revived and Increased . . . . .	\$813,312,899.00
Policies:		Payments to Beneficiaries and Policyholders:	
Life including 1,670,041 Group Certificates . . . . .	42,165,116	Death benefits . . . . .	\$157,889,172.69
Accident and Health (Including 865,981 Group Certificates) . . . . .	1,082,250	Other payments to policyholders . . . . .	\$377,362,411.32
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		Total Payments . . . . .	\$535,251,584.01
Assets . . . . .	\$4,234,802,511.49	BUSINESS IN 1935 (DAILY AVERAGES)	
Liabilities:		Life policies issued and revived per day . . . . .	18,242
Statutory Policy Reserve . . . . .	3,689,776,768.00	Number of claims paid per day . . . . .	2,280
Dividends payable to policyholders in 1936 . . . . .	95,994,851.00	Life insurance issued, revived and increased per day . . . . .	\$10,327,510.00
Other Liabilities . . . . .	144,221,171.70	Payments to beneficiaries and policyholders and addition to reserve per day . . . . .	\$2,330,620.00
Contingency Reserve . . . . .	45,000,000.00	Increase in assets per day . . . . .	\$674,485.00
Total Liabilities . . . . .	\$3,974,992,790.70		
Unassigned Funds (Surplus) . . . . .	\$259,809,720.79		

### CANADIAN BUSINESS

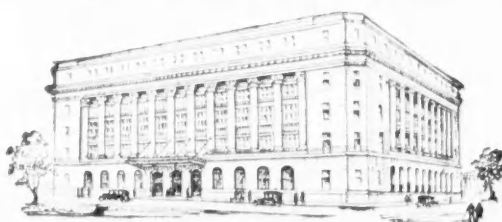
Life Insurance in force in Canada at end of 1935	\$1,038,354,570	Investments in Canada . . . . .	\$267,633,143.76
Ordinary . . . . .	\$584,835,518	Dominion and Dominion Guaranteed Bonds . . . . .	\$64,799,847.19
Industrial . . . . .	380,046,360	Provincial, Municipal, Provincially Guaranteed and Municipally Guaranteed Bonds . . . . .	113,024,464.93
Group . . . . .	73,472,692	All other investments . . . . .	89,808,831.64
Life Insurance issued in Canada in 1935 . . . . .	\$181,676,403	Policies in force in Canada . . . . .	2,637,455
(including business revived and increased)		(including 41,343 group certificates)	
Nursing visits made to Canadian policyholders in 1935 without additional charge . . . . .	399,331	Ordinary . . . . .	400,515
Health publications distributed in Canada in 1935	4,479,361	Industrial . . . . .	2,195,597
		Group (certificates) . . . . .	41,343
		Payments to Canadian Policyholders in 1935	\$28,412,440.91

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 14, 1936

## THE FRENCH-CANADIAN IS A HANDY MAN

BY J. ALLAN CASH

ONE thing perhaps above all others that strikes the tourist in French Canada is the handiness of the descendants of the early French settlers. Many parts of Quebec are yet to become modernized, as we know it, and it is in such places that the old handicrafts still survive. Here the passing tourist finds very attractive displays of model ships, carved wooden figures, gaily-colored rugs, etc. along the roadsides.

There is nothing cheap and shoddy about these displays. They are a distinct asset to the countryside, and unquestionably add to the attraction of a part of Canada that is so delightfully quaint and different that it is hard to believe one

### THE PICTURES

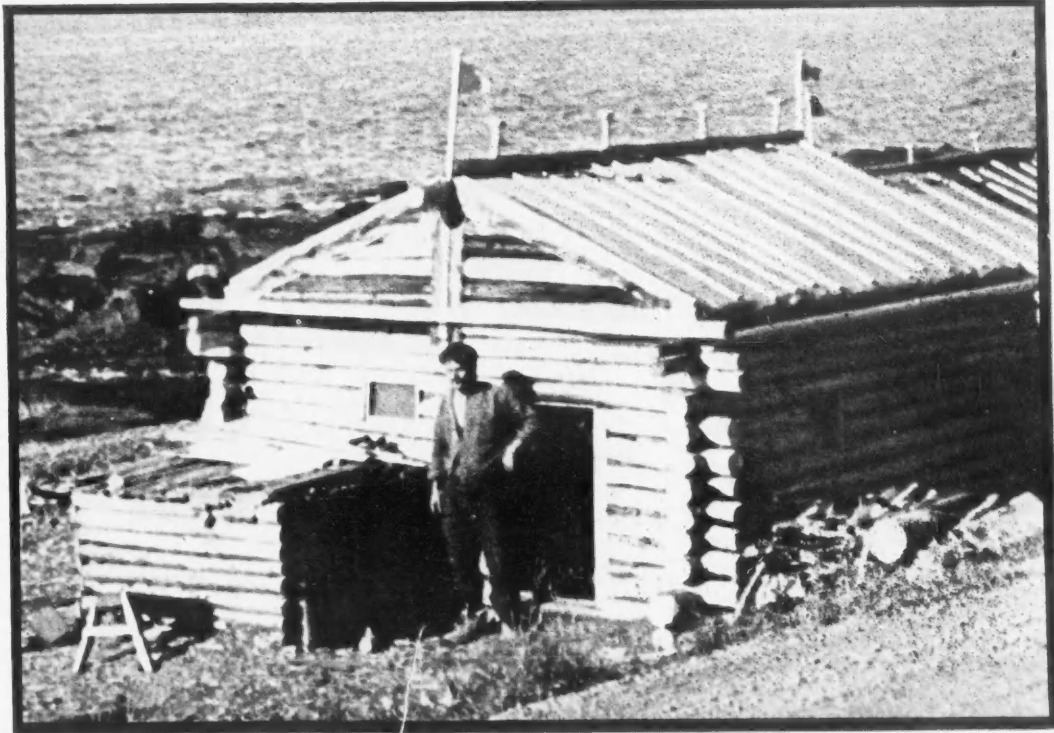
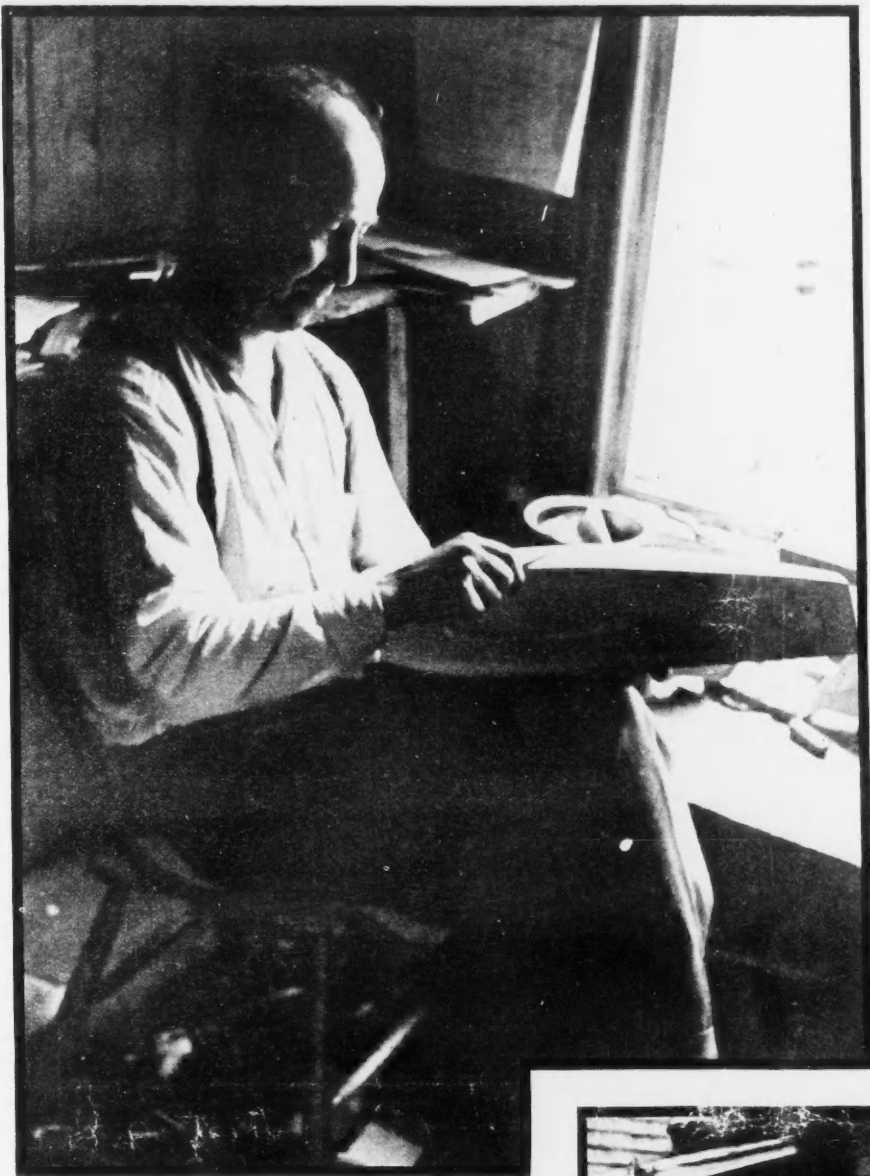
**PERSONIFYING**—French Canadian industry is the family of Eug. Leclerc, the model boat builder of St. Jean Port Joli, all of whom assist their father in the creation of splendid reproductions of sailing craft. Equally representative of the domestic art of the province are the carved wooden figures and the loaves of bread, freshly baked in outdoor ovens.

A familiar sight to tourists is the inn at Ste. Flavie, built from an old ship which ran aground in a storm. Less decorative is the crudely-built house of logs of the Gaspé fisherman who plies his ancient trade on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

is not in some foreign country. The quality of workmanship is beyond reproach and the materials used are of the best in all cases.

Very often a display of one of these handicrafts is the work of a whole family, and usually a large family at that. For example, the family of the model boat builder which appears on this page is to the last member vitally interested in the splendid reproductions of all manner of sailing craft which are turned out in their home. The father carves the hulls and fits the masts and spars, while the mother of the many children does the work of rigging, no mean job on a large

(Continued on Page 19)





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## —Ports of Call

# RIDGE OF WHITE WATERS

SUNDAY morning—and a white sun shining from cloudless skies floods the red earth square of a compound with friendly warmth; the central arena is surrounded by a chattering, laughing throng of hundreds of natives. Vividly coloured blankets flash in the sun; for the mine "boy" takes a pride in bright colours, and his blanket, chief garment in his wardrobe, must be red, or orange, or purple, and sometimes a dazzling sunburst that embodies every colour fancy may conceive.

The throng stills. Musicians take up their squatting posture before the kaffir pianos that are ranged near the dancing grounds; quaint instruments, these, fashioned from calabash and hardwood and played with hammers after the fashion of a xylophone.

A body of men approaches. Two deep they march, proud wearers of fiery red jerseys; white cows' tails swing from their knees; each bears an ox-hide and a spear. And as they come they stamp the hard earth of the compound into clouds of dust. These are M'Chopis. On the jersey of the strutting leader one describes the legend "Crown Mines"—one of the Rand's biggest gold producers.

The dancers take up their position, and at a piercing whistle from their leader the red line leaps and shouts and the white cows' tails flash in the hazy dust that rises. A throbbing rhythm comes from the pianos—diminutive and crescendo, a wild elemental theme that weaves itself into and about the monotonous melody sung by the dancers as they weave and thrust their spears this way and that with a singleness of rhythmic movement that bespeaks long training; the leader leaps and gestures, and caught up by the frenzy of the music his men time and again crash their shields on the ground, a hundred naked feet stamp as one and the earth responds.

Faster, faster, calls the throbbing music, and the line responds. The musicians laugh their glee and the melody rises, strongly and more strongly, a frenzied warlike leaps shouting to the front and somersaults back into position.

### FOR THE VISITOR

THESE dances are a vivid part of the life of the natives in the compounds of the gold mines of the Witwatersrand. The Ridge of White Waters, and are a part of the wise policy of the Chamber of Mines in keeping contented the 360,000 natives that are employed in the mines. They afford a harmless outlet for the native's superfluous energy, while retaining an element of competition dear to him, for the native loves nothing so much as the applause of his fellows. For the traveller it is a spectacle on no account to be missed; nowhere else can one thrill to such a facet of primitive tribal life—for that is what these dances typify—erected in the shadow of modern skyscrapers!

And whether the compound is that of the M'Chopis, the Shanganis or the Pondies, the same scene is enacted all along the Reef each Sunday morning.

Johannesburg—the city of gold; a description that is true but true at present it is even more true to say—Johannesburg, city of records; for this city, known today to all the world, was born as recently as fifty years ago. It was in 1886 that word went forth that the Main Reef had been discovered, and in Kimberley the diamond diggers began to pack his goods and such his waggon rolled northwards over the veld, and from Barberton, hitherto the main source of gold in the Transvaal, came the miners; a new Ophir had been found.

Covered waggon, tent, crude walled hut—these were the homes of the first comers. Mining was the business of the pioneers, and to mining they devoted themselves. There came a boom, and gold-bearing properties changed hands at fabulous prices. But first methods were crude and only some 50 per cent of the gold was recovered, and as very soon the lower-grade mines were facing disaster. By 1890 shares had slumped and property values had depreciated; fortunes had been lost, and it was plain that unless some better method of gold extraction was discovered, the new fields were doomed.

But Johannesburg's destiny was not to become a ghost town, a burial place of broken hopes; a place where vagrant winds would stir the dust of deserted streets. The new cyanide process was



BLOWING OFF STEAM. Native workers in the compounds of the large Rand mines stage one of their weekly "war dances" which have now become competitions between rival tribes or groups. These dances, retaining all their primitive rhythm and accompanied by native music, are one of the most interesting attractions to visitors to South Africa, particularly in Johannesburg.

—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbours.

discovered, and the gold fields were saved. Mine shafts were driven deeper and still deeper into the reef that curves endlessly downward, and on the new discovery were founded the Johannesburg of today and its sister towns along the Reef.

### A MODERN CITY

JOHANNESBURG is today South Africa's largest city, having, with its sister towns along the Reef, a European population of almost half a million people, of whom some thirty thousand are directly engaged in the mining of gold. Gold is the magnet that has drawn industry upon industry to the Rand. All railways converge on this city; and down the length of Africa come the planes of Imperial Airways, flying to a clockwork schedule that twice a week lands passengers and mails from Great Britain and Europe at the Rand Airport; it is here that the traveller sees the Main Reef Road, a ribbon of tar-macadam that runs eastward to Springs and west to Krugersdorp to tie a dozen towns to Johannesburg—towns whose main activity is Gold.

Here one may travel in giant skips that plunge at forty miles an hour thousands of feet into the earth, and marvel at the way in which engineering problems inseparable from deep level mining have been met and overcome; and see the vein of reef that holds the precious metal man so endlessly seeks; or view astonished the many passages that honeycomb this underground world; and watch cox-pans, filled with gold-bearing ore, wheel endlessly by. And on his return to the surface the traveller realizes that there are no haphazard methods—that Science is the ruler.

He sees how greatly South Africa's present prosperity is bound up with gold; for gold is over half the country's export, and the abandonment of the gold standard in 1932, with the resultant increase in the value of gold, shot South Africa into prosperity overnight.

From the mines of the Reef there has been won gold to the value of 6 billion dollars. El Dorado lies nowhere but in Africa; it is here that each year half the world's new gold is mined. He would be rash indeed who would predict the span of life that the Ridge of White Waters has still before it; for the reef curves endlessly down and down, and values do not diminish.

Over the face of the earth lie dotted man-made white hills—the mine dumps of pulverised washed rock. Ceaselessly the trucks creep up and down and up again along the dumps, tipping their cargoes of sand; building pyramids that will stand for a thousand years, monuments to the inexhaustible energy of the men who, from the high-veld plateau six thousand feet above the sea, have driven their shafts 3,000 feet and more into the bowels of the earth.

### IN FIFTY YEARS

AND when from some eminence one sees beneath the moon the lights of modern towns stretching far to east and west from the central city, one marvels that a scant fifty years ago herds of game browsed where the city stands; and that the only sounds in the stillness of the highveld night were the drowsy voices of natives squatting beside camp fires near the waggons of the pioneers.

Morning heralds a city modern as



THE SOURCE OF WEALTH. A scene at one of the famous gold mines of the Rand district, near Johannesburg, South Africa. Here, in the world's greatest gold mining field, the modern technical methods employed are studied by engineers from all countries.

—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbours.



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**Announcements**

**BIRTHS**

On Thursday, March 5, 1936, at the Private Patients' Pavilion, General Hospital, Toronto, to Ethel Shirley (nee West), wife of Charles Davidson Gosage, M.D., F.R.C.S., 4 May Street, a son.

—London Letter

# THE BETTINGEST NATION

BY P. O'D

February 24th.

MORE than once I have had occasion in these hebdomadal epistles (rather nice that!) to speak of this country as the bettingest in the world. Your average Englishman—and especially your average Cockney—will bet on almost anything. He will bet on horse-races, dog-races, cockroach-races, if there is nothing better to bet on. He will, of course, bet on any kind of games. He even bets on prizefights between British heavyweights, feeling that they can hardly both lie down at once and blink sleepily up at the roof, though the boys have been known to try.

But of all the various things he bets on, his favorite is probably football—"soccer" matches. This form of betting has grown to such proportions, that the promotion of the so-called Football Pools has become almost a national industry. In Liverpool alone—but then Liverpool is one of the chief centres of the business—there are twenty-eight firms engaged in it, with a staff of more than 20,000 persons.

One firm, which began in 1927 with six people, recently acquired a block of warehouses in order to deal with the volume of their trade. They are said to send out more than 5,000,000 circulars a week; and something like 300,000 postal orders are required every Monday to pay off winning clients. No wonder the local post office authorities have had to increase their staff and facilities enormously!

Incidentally, that 300,000 represents a fair-sized army of winners. But it is not so big or so good, when you consider the millions and millions of losers. The big "bookie" wins at this game as at most others, and some of them are growing enormously rich out of it. They run the business fairly enough—or at least well within the law, which may or may not be the same thing—but the unfortunate part of it is that this money comes mostly from the poorest class of the public.

One does not need to be what Burke or some other stately phrase-maker called "a zealot of the sect of regulation" to feel that this is a bad thing. The poor man is as much entitled as any other to his "bit of sport," but it shouldn't be made too easy for him to ruin himself at it, as he is undoubtedly doing in many thousands of cases. Parliament, however, has been very reluctant to interfere, feeling perhaps that the British betting laws are quite sufficiently in a muddle as they are. Besides, any attempt at restriction would almost inevitably lead to furious protests against "class legislation."

NOW the Football Association itself is taking the matter in hand. They have decided to fight the Pools, and have adopted the rather drastic method of cancelling all the fixtures for the rest of the year. Henceforward the matches will be arranged only the day before. The dates of the "home" matches will remain as fixed, but the public will not know until the day of the match which is the opposing side.

The plan, if consistently carried out, should be quite effective, as the betting in the Pools is entirely of the mail-order type. No advance information, no circulars, no bets. There is no sense in backing a side whose opponents you don't know. The only question is how long the football clubs themselves can stand the strain.

These last-minute announcements will mean the cutting out of all preliminary advertising and also of those discussions by sporting writers in the Press, which do so much to arouse public interest. This will inevitably mean smaller attendances, for "soccer," like most of the immensely popular games, is largely a newspaper creation. And the betting itself helps, too.

Altogether, this is a most interesting experiment—the biggest effort ever made by any organized sport to cut out the bookmakers and gamblers, who have not only been fleecing the public, but have also, it is alleged, been doing a good deal to debauch players. There have certainly been some amazing reversals of form in recent months. The decision of the Football Association has, therefore, met with a very favorable reception from the public and the Press, in which it is at the moment almost the chief topic of discussion.

One would like to think that the decision was based entirely on grounds of sporting morality and public well-

being. Unfortunately human motives are seldom so unmixt as that. In this case the real "low-down" seems to be, that the F.A. demanded a large rake-off from the Pools promoters. It was refused, and so war was declared.

When both sides have hurt themselves sufficiently, a truce will no doubt be arranged and a treaty of peace drawn up. And then the poor old public will once more be allowed to bet its silly head off, without anyone, except a few tiresome moralists, caring a hoot about it. In the meantime, the public will probably have a little more money to spend on beer. But then really strict moralists are apt to object to that, too.

JUST a hundred years ago some sporting blokes sitting about in the parlour of the old Waterloo Hotel, in Liverpool, got into an argument about the respective merits of their greyhounds at the business of catching hares. Talk ran high, and finally the landlord, himself a sporting bloke of the name of Lynn, arranged a meeting. Some eight dogs took part in it. The entrance fee was £2, and the prize £16—with a snuff-box as trophy. As you might perhaps expect, the landlord himself won it.

Such was the start of the world-famous Waterloo Cup, which has been competed for every year since then at Alcester, near Liverpool, on the land of the Earl of Sefton. It was, therefore, especially fitting that the first woman to win it should be the Countess of Sefton in 1921. Only one other woman ever has, though quite a number compete.

The centennial meeting was held last week after having to be postponed on account of frost. It was, of course, an immense success—large entries, large attendances, and a prize of £500, in addition to the cup. A quite wonderful time, in fact, seems to have been had by all—except possibly the wretched little hares.

Coursing is one of the very oldest of British sports, and goes back to medieval times, when greyhounds were first introduced into the country—probably by returning Crusaders. The first rules, however, were drawn up by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The sport has always been immensely popular with all classes. Peer and public meet on an absolute equality in the coursing-field. And this applies equally to the Waterloo Cup and the humbler meetings which are held throughout the country, all winter long. One of the winners of a few years back, Comassie, was bought by a poor man for a few shillings as a rabbit dog. Another was owned by a waiter in a little hotel in Dumfries. And, at the same time, noblemen and millionaires have gone on year after year trying to win this very coveted trophy and never succeeding.

The only puzzling thing about it is in the world a poor man manages to train and feed one of these Waterloo Cup candidates, for they are the most pampered animals in the land. Here is the sort of diet they get: for breakfast, new-laid eggs and milk; for lunch, some kind of thick, nourishing broth; for dinner, steak, fish, and soup. That is at three o'clock. An hour later they retire for the night. How some of their poor owners must envy them the lives they lead!

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge last week—the first time an actor has done so since Sir Henry Irving, some forty years ago. Hardwicke spoke on "The Theatre of Tomorrow," and had a lot of very interesting things to say. But probably the most interesting thing—certainly the one that aroused most attention in subsequent discussions—was what he had to say about the theatre of to-day, and the cult of "behavior" on the stage, instead of acting.

Actors "have cut their hair and gone into society," Sir Cedric complains, and "have not gained in intellectuality what they have lost in picturesqueness." He, for one, would like to hear more old-fashioned declamation on the stage, even melodramatic declamation—anything to get away from the appalling monotony of the well-bred mumbling on the West End stage in London. Popular actors have become so "natural" that they have ceased almost entirely to act. And their voices are so exceedingly well-bred that half the time you can't hear what they say.

Gérard Du Maurier was probably

more responsible than anyone else for this sort of acting, in which you stroll casually on, looking extremely like a gentleman, light a cigarette, mutter "I love you, darling, curse you!" to the heroine, slap her face gracefully, and saunter off again, still looking extremely like a gentleman. He did it very well and very successfully. When it was new, it was good—or seemed good to audiences bored by old-fashioned heroics. But it isn't new now. They all do it, and very few of them do it so well as he did. And even if they did, it still wouldn't be good. It is too easy.

That is one reason why American actors are so popular in London—especially on the films. They don't look like gentlemen, and they don't speak like gentlemen. They just act. What's more, you can hear them—even if you don't recognize all the words.

That also is the reason why people like John Gielgud and Charles Laughton and others, who take their art seriously, are willing to appear over and over again at the Old Vic for salaries that are merely nominal compared to what they could get elsewhere. But at the Old Vic they get a chance to act. They have to act. You can't mumble your way through Shakespeare. It is grand training. And it must be a very refreshing change.

## TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nicoll and Miss Dorothy Nicoll of Montreal, are spending some time at Hotel Bermudiana, Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Aitken, Charlottetown, P.E.I., are spending some time at the Vinoy Park Hotel, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews of Toronto, have been spending some time at the Forest Hill Hotel in Augusta, Ga.

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last year's hat beside

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S

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## THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

ALH.D. bewilderment is not, we feel, one of the nine cardinal expressions best suited to our particular type of countenance. No doubt there are faces on which such cannot be misinterpreted as gentle idiosyncrasy, but we prefer not to risk it. For which reason we stopped some time ago reading a series of posters that have been appearing lately on the nose end of street cars and other conspicuous places.

You must have seen them. "Nothing So Refreshing—" they announce with simple dignity, "as a Good Cup of TEA." Just that.

Inevitably we had to go into the thing. It is not as you may have wrongly suspected, the Associated Temperance Leagues of America, nor even the Old Ladies' Cricket Club doing a little spirited advertising. It is the Ceylon Tea Bureau, and their theory is that in encouraging the consumption of all tea they will increase the sale of their own. And they may be right.

But by this time we were right after that good cup of tea. When a friend suggested he could introduce us to a professional tea taster, we grabbed our hat and told him not to bother with his rubbers.

The tea taster's windows look down on a tall church spire. He says it's a good place to work—plenty of light—he doesn't think much of the view. At one end of a long table in the window an old copper kettle boils on a gas ring. Stretched down the table is a row of small mugs—white porcelain with covers. Before each mug is a little white porcelain bowl or cup without a handle. One wall is hung with animated maps of India and Ceylon; the other three filled high with small tin boxes marked in crayon with names of great liquid beauty, each means a separate tea garden to the expert.

On the wall at the head of the table is a strange compass-like clock that is half bell. A pair of tiny copper scales like the sort children get in toy shop outfits at Christmas, and what looks like a huge brass umbrella stand complete the equipment. It's the same all over the world, or one of the world's most extraordinary trades.

The expert, a tall, dark man with quick eyes and a pleasant smile, was sitting down to work as we arrived. "Tasting" begins about 10 o'clock each day and goes on all day thereafter. Twelve different teas or blends are being tested. A teaspoonful of each is weighed like gold dust and put in the little mug. On goes the boiling water and down goes a lever on the stopwatch clock. In six minutes official time the bell rings sharply. Quick as a flash the brew is drained off the leaves through little holes in the bases under the covers into the bowls. The cover of each mug is turned and the leaves set free.

The expert moves rapidly down the line, first testing the wet leaves with his pinching eye and an extraordinary forefinger for color and form, telling points in good tea that is very shifty about leaves that are a about shade a good suburn gives him quite a kick. Low-swinging tea bushes produce dull colors; hard to the knowing eye.

But now he is ready to do his stuff. With a small berry spoon (we saw as an observant patroness he moves swiftly from cup to cup taking a spoonful from each, drawing it to the back of his palate) and spitting it out like a flash into the brass umbrella stand which turns out to be a little glass. It's in and out and away we go. The mugs stand carefully back, wondering how this palate can make a rapidly out of the twelve made he gives two. "These, I think, are 80 & 80's blend, and a 100% is very, reaching for a little more back from the shelf. Sure enough, the distinguishing number underneath the bowl is matched, and the whole bunch in which he keeps the blends secret, even from his own eyes, proved him 80 & 80's tea. We saw him bring it off twice.

It's quite exciting looking up the numbers, but he laughs modestly when we checked. Used to it he says. To maintain a blend of tea, and all the on-laid tea, and most of the work you say are blends. It must be constantly tested, which accounts for the continuity of the taster's job. The product of the same bush in the same garden picked in March may, indeed, probably will, taste quite different from the leaves picked in April. The taster's judgment and keeps the resulting blend tasting much the same all the year round.

Though he doesn't swallow any of it, in spite of the fact that he doesn't spit out a refreshing cup of tea, the taster gets home. His tongue is brown and his breath is usually pretty well reared, but he drinks milk in private life. Hasn't much use for coffee. We asked him how he developed his extraordinarily acute palate. Born with it, he said, seems reasonable.

IT'S interesting to note how the stock of the Giffie Shoppe that flowers in December and reaches its expensive maturity in December 24 despite variations in wind or weather differs from the stock of the Giffie Shoppe at other seasons. You begin to find uncommonly sensible and practical things on the shelves of good gift shops about March.

Take a look at the settee salad servers, for instance. Made of oiled and polished hardwood, they are so handsome and so sensible it's a surprise to find them in the thought of them before. They make the old separate fork and spoon seem archaic. Used with a wooden salad bowl, of course. They are about three-fifths a pair. And the perfect morning tea set? How we want one! Teapot, sugar bowl and cream jug, each a flat half-circle fitting right against its fellow and set with artful precision in a pewter tray. Handles and knobs of colored crystal, cost about twenty dollars

and worth every cent of it to a modern-minded lady.

Then the hurricane lamps for a lady's room. Tricky, oh, my. Brass bases that light up when you turn the switch and show starboard and port, half emerald, half ruby, with the ordinary bulb above graced with a parchment paper shade decorated with signal flags. The whole thing for five dollars. Lots of boys have birthdays. If you go primitive in the summer and live in a cottage minus electric light and like it, like us, you mustn't miss the new wrought iron holders for a candle-in-a-lamp chimney. Three uprights and two hoops hold the chimney over the candlestick arrangement. Finished in Swedish iron (silvery) or verdigrised handsomely. They are smart, sturdy and attractive. Styles include wall brackets and portable types, around three dollars if we remember right. Well worth looking into, too.

PROGRESS of Democracy item from the placard on a demonstrator's booth in a downtown shop: *June Grant, numerologist, formerly known as The Princess Mystical*

Your numerology chart, for 3 for 25c

THE annual spring race between the sweaters and the blouses has been run off early this year, and heavily backed by fashion, the blouses have won easily. You will wear a suit, and you must have blouses with it this spring, that is emphatically that.

First of all, no tummy necklines. Even the exquisite Viennese hand-made ruffles and the French satins have manly collars and shirtmaker detail. Narrow mandarin stand-up bands are good—some of the linens and pinces fold these back to make an amusing version of a man's bathing dress collar; others extend them into ends that tie in a trim little bow.

Handkerchief linen is the big story but don't miss the new



FOR A SMILE  
THE WORLD  
WILL ADMIRE

### Your Dentist Says—"MESSAGE YOUR GUMS" . . . Start with IPANA and Massage today

YOUR dentist will tell you that to have sparkling, white teeth you must have firm, healthy gums. And your gums, like your muscles, need exercise to keep them firm.

Today's soft, well-cooked foods do not provide adequate exercise. Your gums become soft and tender. Your tooth brush shows a tell-tale pink "pink tooth brush". And that may lead to serious disorders, pyorrhea, gingivitis, Vincent's disease.

Don't wait for "pink tooth brush" to warn you. Start now with Ipana and massage.

Clean your teeth regularly with Ipana. Each time, rub a little extra Ipana into your gums. Ziralol, the toning agent in Ipana, tones and invigorates your gums. Together with massage it rouses them, builds them back to healthy firmness.

Start today with Ipana and massage for white teeth, healthy gums and the smile of beauty.

Remember—a good tooth paste, like a good dentist, is never a luxury

**IPANA** TOOTH PASTE



MADE IN CANADA

IP-12

### Are your hands ROUGH as



Do your hands feel coarse? Are they rough as sand? Does your skin "crawl" when it touches silk or satin? Is it red, chapped and dry?

Why not use some rich, wide-spread, long-lasting Italian Balm just once a day? It soothes and softens quickly. Your skin becomes soft again and smoother than before.

Italian Balm is recognized from coast to coast as being one of the quickest-acting, most economical skin beautifiers ever invented. These two qualities—quick effectiveness and outstanding economy—have made it for years the fastest-selling skin protector on the market.

Italian Balm is made from a secret formula—combines many scientifically selected ingredients blended to a secret process. There is nothing exactly like it on the world market today. Your drug or department store carries Italian Balm in 1/2 oz. and 1 oz. tins, and in 2 oz. and 4 oz. tubes.

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HANDY HOME  
DISPENSER



Campana's  
**Italian Balm**

"Canada's Most Economical Skin Protector"

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rub in MINARD'S  
Checks colds, taken internally. Ends skin  
burns. At drugists in  
regular and new large  
economy sizes.

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT

## IT'S A Secret BUT I'LL TELL YOU



Many there are many ways to prepare a good spaghetti feast. Maybe, for me, only one. I want, first, pure and firm Durum-wheat spaghetti. I want tomatoes—nothing but red, juicy, sun-ripened fellows. Cheese—not too mild, not too tangy. Just right. I want choice meat stock. And ah! these seasonings. For that I must have certain spices not easy to get. No, my way is not easy. . . . But all these things are brought to me in the Heinz kitchens. Spaghetti we make ourselves, to be sure. This we cook till toothsome and tender, then completely drench it with the high-flavoured ruddy sauce. . . . And wherever you live this spaghetti is waiting at your grocer's, ready for you to heat and serve.

57 Heinz Cooked Macaroni is another wholesome quick feast, adroit with a rich, well-seasoned sauce of cream and cheese. Serve a heaping casserole of it soon.

**HEINZ** Italian Style SPAGHETTI

The new 100-page "Heinz Book of Salads and Meat Recipes" a beautiful work, sent for 25c or for 10c and labels from 3 tins of Heinz Soups. Address H. J. Heinz Company, Dept. SN6, Toronto.



## SWEATER INSURANCE

for  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

Clever girls protect sweaters this easy way:



"Look at this sweater—absolutely ruined. And the salesgirl said it would wash. I'll never trust a sweater in water again."

"I'll show you how to wash sweaters properly. Then you'll be safe."



"Draw an outline on a piece of heavy paper—then wash sweater in gentle Lux suds. Avoid hot water and cake-soap rubbing; these are ruinous for woollens. Rinse three times and pin to outline to dry."



"That looks grand . . . as good as new! It's Lux for my sweaters from now on."

"You can always trust to Lux. There's no harmful alkali to fade colours . . . and it costs so little . . . only 1/2 cent to wash a sweater."

To insure the colour and fit of today's smart sweaters . . . stick to Lux. There's no harmful alkali in these petal-thin flakes to cause shrinkage—or to destroy colours in any way.



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If you are chilled, tired or low-spirited, stir a teaspoonful of Bovril in a cup of boiling water and see how good it makes you feel. Get a bottle today.

**BOVRIL**  
IS CONCENTRATED  
BEEF GOODNESS

acetates that look like challies or slubbed shantung. All come in the most gorgeous colors—all the Chinese shades sponsored by the Paris opening and brilliant deep ones, too. The colored linen shirtmaker blouses with tiny matching baby-zippers up to the cleverly-cut and mannish collars are a treat at less than three dollars. The turf-green acetate challies shirt with long sleeves and French cuffs is our pick at less than six. You can have it in pottery blue. Embroidered dot linens brown with a yellow dot, navy with burgundy and so on, are handsome and inexpensive at about four dollars. White plaques with tucked shirt bosoms and a tiny black bow tie will satisfy that urge to go a smart man one better. They are coming in everfast colors, too, for more decidedly feminine wearers. The white star-spangled taffetas in navy, red or brown sound fierce, but are really attractive for young things and no one, we feel, who sees, can fail to want one of the oyster white flannel waistcoats with brown or red overchecks that have just arrived from New York. Exactly like your most racy zen'ithun friend, my dears—from jockeys to tailor burtons—but built to accommodate your particular breathing apparatus.

## ABOUT FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

TO GO on a rigid diet during Lent was once highly recommended for the good of the soul. People did it with the greatest reluctance on the theory that it would facilitate their entry into Heaven. Today it is done all the year round for the good of the figure, the objective being not Heaven, but a Size Sixteen or a good enough wind to play squash. It's getting a bit hard to make religious capital out of not eating meat two days a week when refusing bread and potatoes on seven for such decidedly secular reasons.

However, tradition says we are to eat a lot of fish for the coming month or so, and who am I to deny it? Like a lot of other old Spanish Customs it's probably built on a pretty shrewd estimate of what's good for us. Anyone who thinks the Early Fathers weren't shrewd as well as early has missed the historical boat.

With the helpful cooperation then of the mild domestic hen who chooses this inclement weather to get on with her life work, and that of the retail fish growers of North America who are passionately devoted to the Lenten season, let us see what we can do with meatless dishes.

It seems a pity that just because he is a democratic fellow who is only to be found in large schools the herring rates low in fishy society. Battered and kippered he has little charm of appearance, but fresh from the sea and well dressed he's quite a lad. You only have to go to Paris to see how he is appreciated outside his own country. This is one way of presenting him to your Mother-in-law with confidence.

### HERRINGS A LA PORTIERE

Let the fishman scale, clean and behead your herrings—some people find a fish's inexpressive face appetizing, but not I.

Make 2 or 3 incisions on each side of the fish, roll them in milk, then in flour highly seasoned with pepper and salt. Cook them in butter or oil in a frying pan (as for *La Mennere*) till golden brown on each side, then arrange them on a long dish and with a little brush paint them with made mustard, but not too thickly. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Brown a little butter (Noisette) in the fish pan and pour it over them. Put a drop or so of vinegar in the pan, swirl it round a bit, pour it over the butter and serve very hot indeed.

A simple version of the Dutch method—the *Watersnapper*—is an excellent way with herrings. The fish being thoroughly cleaned and scraped, are laid out on a flat pan in shimmering water to which has been added salt and a judicious amount of good wine vinegar and some parsley. The water should not be so hot as to curl the fish but hot enough to keep them from sticking to the bottom. Cook them gently for about 7 minutes. Discard all but about a tablespoonful of the liquor and add to it a good sized lump of butter. Keep spooning this over the fish until they are quite cooked and serve with the sauce poured over them. Dry white wine is said to be much better than vinegar but we are content round here with adding a bay leaf and a slice of onion to the vinegar mixture.

To serve with fish such as grilled chicken-half but steaks or flaked tinned haddock this East Indian rice is very good.

### BAKED RICE CURRY

Wash a cup of rice in 3 waters and let soak 15 minutes in water to cover it. Boil a cut onion in 1 quart of well salted water, when soft squeeze it through a sieve into the water, add a heaping teaspoon of curry powder (mixed in a little of the warm water first) and when it boils again pour it on the rice and the water in which it was soaked. Put all in a casserole with a cover and cook in a moderate oven until the rice is soft and has soaked up the liquid. Serve in a deep open dish and pour over it a few spoons of melted butter, loosening the rice with a fork that it may penetrate.

Fresh fillets of sole aren't hard to come by just now even if you must close your eyes to the fact that the sole is either lemon sole, or flounder. It's all in the family.

Roll up small fillets and fasten each with a tooth pick. Poach them slowly in a frying pan in just enough shimmering water to cover them. Put a teaspoon of vinegar in the water. Cut tomatoes in halves, scoop out the seeds, put a good sized spoonful of minced onion, well salted and peppered and cooked in butter, in each, and cook the tomato halves in the oven. Set a fillet in each when cooked. Make a sauce of butter, flour, white wine and fish stock mixed and pour it over all. Flavor the sauce with minced

### THE LITTLE WOMAN

By Hal Frank



"But I am smiling, Mr. Dinwiddle."

onion if you don't use wine. We shall take another look at the famous fish stew called *Bouillabaisse* soon. Meanwhile I give you this—a particularly good luncheon dish for a cool day.

### BOUILLABAISSE OF SPINACH

Boil enough spinach to make two cups of purée when cooked and put through a sieve. (About 1½ lbs. 1 peckon.) Season it well with salt, pepper, bay leaf, chervil and parsley. Make 1 quart of vegetable stock by boiling carrot, onion, pieces of leek, turnip if you like, and a bunch of herbs in salted water with a little rice or barley for good measure, and in it boil some new potatoes in their skins and some small whole onions. Remove the onions and leek, take out the potatoes and skin them. Strain the rest of the liquid, return it and spinach, potatoes, onions and leek to a casserole and cook one hour. It should then be like a very thick soup with onion and potato in it. Place several poached eggs on top and serve.

And speaking of poached eggs, they

are never better than when they are served with cod fish cakes. Prepare the codfish by soaking over night. Pick into small bits, there should be 1 cup packed solidly. Cook this with 2½ cups sliced potatoes. When potatoes are soft, drain dry; then mash all together thoroughly. Add 1 egg slightly beaten, 1 tablespoon butter, pepper and 1 tablespoon finely chopped green pepper. Shape into flat cakes and fry a rich brown in hot bacon fat. Serve an egg poached in a small muffin ring on each cake. Garnish with crisp bacon and parsley.

Lastly, try a French omelet with oysters—it's grand. Beat the eggs lightly, season and cook in a bright fully hot buttered pan, folding quickly but leave ready oysters—par-boiled till their whiskers twitch—in their own liquor and then reheated in a good white sauce carefully seasoned. Save out a few oysters to chop and fold into the omelet which you set on a hot platter with the creamed oysters poured around it. Chopped parsley sprinkled on top is as delicious as it's becoming.



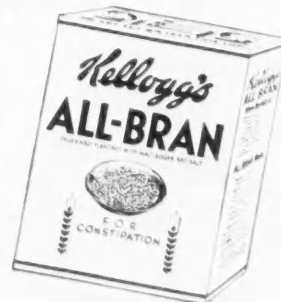
## The Lady who lost her looks

SHE could no longer deceive even herself. Now, she faced her mirror in that moment of sharp heartache that comes to many women . . . to some, years earlier than to others! She was getting old. Old! When she had every right to be young. But wrinkles had crept over her complexion. Eyes had lost their sparkle. Even her smile was tired—as tired as she felt!

Many a man wonders and many a woman worries, as youth and freshness fade, almost overnight, it seems. Frequently, common constipation plays its part.

When common constipation is to blame, it may cause headaches, sallow skins, unsightly pimples. It may cut down your vigor, take the sparkle out of your personality. It is usually caused by meals that lack sufficient "bulk" to promote regular habits.

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN brings your system an abundance of mild, effective "bulk."



Within the body, this "bulk" absorbs moisture, forms a soft mass, gently exercises and cleanses the system. Scientific experiments have proved that ALL-BRAN is a gentle laxative food. Also that its "bulk" is often more effective than the "bulk" in fruits and vegetables.

Two tablespoonfuls daily, served with milk or cream, are usually sufficient. Stubborn cases may require ALL-BRAN oftener. Isn't it better to enjoy this natural food instead of taking pills and drugs?

Serve Kellogg's ALL-BRAN as a cereal, or cook into delicious muffins, waffles, etc. In addition to its "bulk," ALL-BRAN provides vitamin B and contains iron.

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN is not a "cure-all"—but it does correct common constipation. It is guaranteed by the Kellogg Company. Sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

The natural food that corrects constipation



# THE SOCIAL WORLD

ADELE M. GIANELLI, SOCIAL EDITOR

## TORONTO

**S**Ocially, a time to do the family knitting? And according to the English journals London society is showing that, male and female, sewing are they. Not the purr and plain of Sister Susie-sewing-socks-for-soldiers, although Satan only knows that day may not be far distant, but stitches that do not save time but spend time, are being "shown" by society. One wonders when needlework will "take" here in the contemporaneous manner of London where one reads that at a Sunderland House exhibition, Sir George Manners has a petit point panel designed by Violet, Duchess of Rutland, worked by himself, and a petit point footstool is the handiwork of the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort's son, Baron "Frankie" de Tully.

Would Canadian firesides be more domestic and the Canadian's home his Castle were we smitten with sewing for a hobby, we ask? At any rate, evidently needlework continues to weave its soothing spell over Englishmen, evidenced by the recent impressive exhibition of Contemporary Needlework. Just as six years ago Viscount Lascelles was petit-pointing birds on a favorite piece, you might have seen him accompanied by Princess Mary choosing this design in that tiny but famous tapestry shop near Marble Arch, and Sir Richard Paget, indeed a most charming man of science, was completing a family "conversation piece" in stump-work after the Stuart manner, and Ernest Thesiger, the actor, was continuing the hobby which had amused him when a wounded soldier.

Some of these pictured needlework pictures suggest interesting possibilities should we start sampling into the family album. There is a suggestion which might appeal to either the mother or father of a Toronto Hunt Club family. In a cross-country needlework scene, the boys and girls on their favorite mounts are taking a fence. And in this case "mother" signs it by a self-portrait in corner, shooting-stick and dogs complete. Another suitable surely for a leading architect, the daughter of the Marquess of Bristol has stitched the Georgian facade of her country house as the main theme in an old-fashioned sampler and on the lawn play her children with their pets. In applique, a debutante must find more delicate, modern motifs. It is the Chinese-like panel in sections, at the ball, at the races, at home, all giving great scope for immortalizing favorite frocks and friends in effective and not too time-consuming. Yes, this new-fashioned fad of an old-fashioned art suggests many possibilities for lazier leisure of occupation and contemplation.

**I**N CONTEMPLATION of the week there were numerous activities in the Arts. The Art Gallery requested the pleasure of showing us the Sixty-Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists and an exhibition of Canadian paintings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Parkwood, Oshawa. It was a big night for the local art world. The same evening in Kitchener, John Russell gave a private view of his paintings, one of his newest portraits being the charming small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frowde Sutherland. At Massey Hall, the symphony orchestra gave their gala sixth subscription concert of the season. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor honoring Sir Ernest MacMillan by the attendance of scholars at the art affairs. St. Andrew's College Camera Club is having a ten-day exhibition of their work, and Mr.



MISS MARIE PAPINEAU, the charming daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Papineau, A.D.C., to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and Mrs. Papineau, Quebec, who is engaged to Mr. Gordon M. Conner, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. George Conner and of Mrs. Conner, of Sherbrooke.

Kenneth Ketchum tells me that the Assembly Hall there is thronged daily. Dramatic critics gathered to sip and sip at Miss Kathleen Gibbons' home after "Petitcoat Fever" and Jane Mallett, who is taking the lead in "Dangerous Corners," the mystery play which the Actors' Colony Theatre is staging on the 20th and 21st, was one of the "bright lights" there. Bright green was the color of the smart dinner-dress the hostess was wearing, and Dana Porter was another looking very soignée.

**T**HOSE two very soignée members of the Women's Musical Club, Mrs. Tom Wood and Mrs. R. R. Carr-Harris, were looking the last word in chic as they pointed tea at the beautifully arranged refectory table on the stage at Hart House. They both wore black, French frocks of wool, with very high collars which set off their pearls, and each wore the finest black hat, quite different costumes but both very effective behind the lighted candleabra and white lilies against a background of velvet curtains. The party succeeding the season's last concert, was an enthusiastic one. One and all were eager to meet Miss Marian Anderson, the colored contralto, who had broken a record in the club's annals—she had made her audience cheer!

Miss Anderson's repose was a model of deportment. Her modesty of demeanor as well as the charming simplicity of her oyster-white satin gown, quite Chinese in its lines, was as powerfully effective from the social aspect as her rich voice was from the musical aspect. Miss Nella Jefferts was introducing people to her, as Mrs. Edmund Boyd, the President, is in Arkansas, and Mrs. J. L. Counsell was one of the hostesses to whom Mrs. A. S. Redfern was chatting. Mrs. Redfern had been in town for a few days from Ottawa, staying at Government House, but Mrs. Bruce being laid up with a cold, she had come on with Mrs. Morgan who with the Principal of McGill University had arrived that morning to be weekend guests of His Honor and Mrs. Bruce.

Mrs. E. F. Garrow, whose house Mr. and Mrs. Basil Carter of Quebec, a Mrs. Carter is a very pretty ex-Torontonian, have taken for the winter before going back to their summer place at Isle d'Orleans, was another busy executive as were Mrs. J. G. Fitzgibbon, Miss Mildred Graydon and Mrs. W. B. Woods, with her sister, Mrs. Douglas Woods. And a set of some of the most charming of the young marrieds included Mrs. Eric Clarke and her sister, Mrs. Wilkinson. Mrs. Oiler who was the former Miss Susie Wiener, Mrs. Gunn who was the former Miss Ann Oiler, and with them was Miss Betty Lane.



SPRING SKIING at the Seignior Club. Left to right: Mr. Peter Marshall, Miss Anna McCarthy, both of Toronto; Mr. Tom Moore, of Montreal; Miss Audrey Fellows, of Ottawa, and Captain R. J. Boyle, A.D.C., to His Excellency the Governor-General.

—Photo by Associated Screen News.

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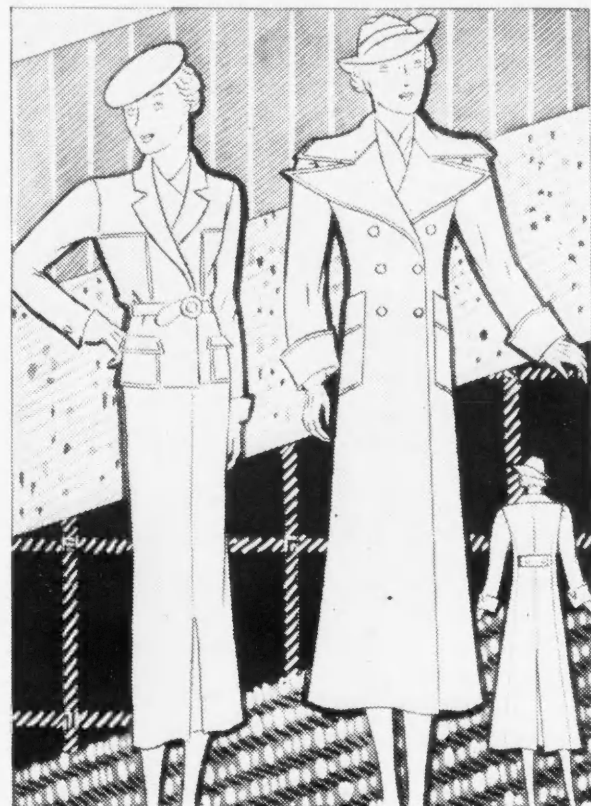


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Suits, from \$25.00.  
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MONTREAL and TORONTO

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ONCE in a long while you see a complexion that is transparently lovely . . . fine-textured . . . flawless. But now, because of a discovery made by Dr. Francois Debat, head of the Dermatological Department of the Hospital of St. Antoine, Paris, such loveliness can now be obtained by every woman. Indeed, says Dr. Debat, the flawless complexion is the birth-right of every woman.

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No matter what type of skin you may have, INNOXA Complexion Milk will make a wonderful difference in its radiance. Combined with the correct INNOXA home treatment, it will daily enhance that loveliness. If it has been your fate to have been sallow, or faded, there is a special INNOXA treatment, with INNOXA preparations embodying Dr. Debat's discovery. Ask the INNOXA dealer in your town about the INNOXA treatment adapted to your particular type of skin.



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BEAUTY BY CULTURE

## TRAVELERS

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, accompanied by the Hon. Alastair Buchanan and attended by Mr. A. S. Redfern, Miss B. Spencer-Smith and Lieut. G. Rivers-Smith, R.N., have returned to Government House, Ottawa, from a tour of the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth have returned to Toronto from a cruise in the Empress of Australia to Bermuda, Jamaica and Nassau.

Mr. Justice Fisher and Mrs. Fisher of Toronto, are spending some time in Atlantic City.

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton of Toronto, are spending a few weeks in Bermuda.

Judge Ian Macdonell and Mrs. Macdonell have returned from their honeymoon spent in the West Indies, and have taken up their residence in Ormsby Crescent, Forest Hill Village, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartland deM. Molson have returned to Montreal from a six weeks' trip to the West Indies and Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Blackwood of Toronto, have sailed in the Berengaria to spend two months in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price have returned to Montreal from a visit with the former's mother, Lady Price, in Quebec.

Mrs. R. S. M. Bouchette of Montreal, is the guest of her son, Mr. R. D. Bouchette, in Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Evelyn Woods Booth of Ottawa, is spending some time at the Fort Montague Beach Hotel, Nassau.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bremner of Ottawa, and their daughters, Mrs. John Rogers of Winnipeg, and Miss Helen Bremner, have left to spend the remainder of the winter in Sea Island, Georgia.

The Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Weir has arrived from Scotland to spend some time with her mother, Mrs. James F. Crowdy, "Coltrin Ledge," in Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. James K. Crowdy, of Alaska, are also guests of Mrs. Crowdy before leaving for their home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. McMichael of Toronto, have sailed in the Carinthia for Nassau.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Mrs. Murray MacLaren and their daughter, Miss Margaret MacLaren, of Saint John, N.B., are occupying the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gibson in Fredericton while the Legislature is in session.

Sir Richard and Lady Turner, of Ottawa, are spending a few weeks in Montreal.

Sir Harry and Lady McGowan and their daughters, Miss Nan McGowan and Mrs. D'Arcy Stephens, left England recently to spend a few weeks in Morocco.

Captain and Mrs. R. V. Bennett of Sackville, N.B., have sailed by the Lady Somers for Jamaica.

Mrs. R. R. Doherty of Montreal, and her sister, Miss M. G. Martin of Winnipeg, have sailed in the Queen of Bermuda to spend a few weeks in Bermuda.

Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Molson of Montreal, are sailing on March 18th from New York, in the Berengaria to spend a few weeks in England.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Killam of Montreal, who have been spending some time in Nassau, are not returning until the middle of April.

Senator A. C. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy and Miss Dorothy Hardy have returned to Ottawa from a trip to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam have returned to Ottawa after spending a few weeks in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dawes and Miss Joan Dawes have returned to Montreal from Germany, where they attended the Olympic Games.

Miss Laura Magrath of Ottawa, who has been spending some time in England, is now the guest of Sir William and Lady Clark in South Africa.

Mrs. W. C. Nichol has returned to Victoria, B.C., after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Malingny and Commander W. R. Malingny in Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Ogilvie, of Sherbrooke, have left for Jacksonville and Daytona Beach, Florida, where they will spend one month.

Mrs. A. W. Flock of Ottawa, and her daughter, Mrs. Gregor Barclay of Montreal, have left for California and expect to spend Easter in Vancouver, B.C.



MRS. FRANKLIN AHEARN, one of Ottawa's charming hostesses, whose husband is the Member of Parliament for West Ottawa.

—Photo by Karsh.

real, for that popular young couple, Miss Betty Ogilvie and Mr. John Cape, whose engagement was announced recently. Among his guests who were of special interest to Torontonians were Chief Justice and Mrs. Greenshields, Lady Currie, Colonel J. J. Creelman and Colonel and Mrs. A. A. Magee as well as their charming daughter, Miss Willa Magee, numerous Colonels including Colonel and Mrs. Cape, Colonel and Mrs. A. P. Culver and Miss Florence Lewis.

Many Montrealeers have been holidaying in Bermuda, among them that pretty fair girl, Miss Dorothy Nicoll, whose parents gave a dinner for her in the Silver Grill of the Bermudiana before the George Washington Ball. On February 28th was Lady Cubitt's Compassionate Fund Ball at the Bermudiana. It was arranged in the nature of a farewell birthday gift to Lady Cubitt as she is desirous of having a substantial fund for her pet charity to aid gentlefolks when she and the Governor return to England at the expiration of his term of office this month. His Excellency, Major-General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, has been a most popular Governor, and although February 28th was Lady Cubitt's birthday, she is so charming to look upon that one never thinks of such things as birthdays in connection with her. Owing to Court mourning I believe the vice-regal party were remaining but a brief time at the ball at the Bermudiana to which they were accompanied by Lady Cubitt's daughter, Miss Rosemary Grissell, and attended by Lord Carew, A.D.C.

tained at bridge in her honor, Mrs. Allan G. McAvity was hostess at an informal luncheon for Mrs. Turcott.

When Mrs. Shirley B. Beaton, the former Zoe Paterson, received for the first time since her marriage, she wore her beautiful wedding gown of accordion pleated white chiffon. Her mother, Mrs. R. Downing Paterson, and Miss Mary R. Warner assisted Mrs. Beaton receive her scores of friends. Mrs. H. A. Allison was assisting, and Miss Kaye and Miss Helen McAvenny presided over the tea cups. The tea-assistants were Mrs. M. Gerald Todd, Miss Ellen Gregory, Miss Virginia Spaulter, Miss Agnes Hannington, Miss Barbara Fairweather, Miss Eleanor Foster, and Miss Ruth Allison.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Cowan, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Diana, to Mr. John S. Blair, of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. George Blair, and grandson of the late Hon. A. G. Blair, who was Minister of Railways in the Laurier Government.

The engagement is announced of Kathleen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Arthur S. Duck and granddaughter of the late Dr. John McConnell, of Toronto, to Mr. Philip Maurice George Thomas, of Bracebridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Thomas, of Toronto. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter at the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto.

## French-Canadian

(Continued from Page 13)

vessel. Another member of the family applies the paint and varnish, and so on, even the smallest child helping to sweep up the shavings from the floor.

COURTEOUS and obliging to the last degree, these humble people are delighted if you ask to see their workshop. The whole house is yours if you wish to walk around it, and they are highly honored if you stop to take photographs. The workshop where the little wooden figures were made was quite large, and several young men were working busily. But not so busy but that they could stop for a few moments and show us how they made such life-like figures from mere pieces of wood. The only implements used were simple hand tools, but it was the dexterity with which they were wielded that was so fascinating to watch.

Talking of courtesy reminds us of one afternoon on the Isle of Orleans. We stopped at a roadside tea-room about the middle of the afternoon and asked if we might have something to eat. The fare was not ready, so we were respectfully informed by Madame. She could not speak much English, nor could anyone else in the house. Our French was of the poorest, but somehow we managed to convey the idea that all we wanted was sandwiches and tea. "Ah, oui, monsieur, avec plaisir," exclaimed Madame as she disappeared indoors. Soon a splendid repast of cold meat, relishes, bread and butter, two kinds of cheese, fruit, tea and coffee was placed before us and we received the best of attention. There was a boy in our party who certainly ate as much as any three of the rest of us. When we were ready to leave we asked Madame how much we owed her.

"Fifty cents each, si vous plait, monsieur, and we throw the boy in for nothing," was the ready reply.

The French-Canadian seems to be able to turn his hand to anything. There was the fisherman we came across on the Gaspé Coast who had built his own house out of logs right down on the sea shore, equipped it with comfortable furniture and erected drying racks for the fish he caught. His boat was grounded on the shore and it is our firm conviction that no matter how badly that boat might be damaged in a storm our friend would be able to repair it with his own hands and the simplest of tools. A wild-haired, weather-beaten figure, he was a true son of the sea and descendant of those early French pioneers.

The old inn at Ste. Flavie is another striking example of the skill at handwork of the French-Canadian. This hostelry was built from an old ship which ran ashore near there many long years before there were aids to navigation and before steamships were even thought of. The many different parts of the old sailing vessel can be seen on the building today, the figure head and other decorations striking the eye at once.

But perhaps the handiest craft of all is the making of bread in the quaint outdoor ovens. A table full of these freshly baked loaves, so crisp and delicately browned, is enough to whet anyone's appetite.

COMFORT for school  
SMARTNESS for after school in

M. W. Locke Shoes

You probably know a school teacher who manages to be "the life of the party" at night, and one of the best and most popular teachers by day. Just ask her if she doesn't wear M. W. Locke shoes—she'll doubtless answer in the affirmative. M. W. Locke shoes are designed for the kind of comfort that lets her keep her mind on her class, not her feet, yet they're as smart as her star pupil.



The model illustrated is in black, brown, blue or white kid, with punchings and stitching to lift it into fashion. At 10.50

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For a Christmas Hymnized Make-Up Town & Country Make-Up Film and Helena Rubinstein's newest Terra-Cotta Powder, Rouge and Lustrous Lipstick. Warmer, younger, more glorious! Make-up 1.10 to 5.50.

Visit Helena Rubinstein's Salons for individual advice on your beauty care.



and the newest ideas in make-up. Helena Rubinstein beauty preparations are available at the Salons. Departmental and at all smart Drug stores.

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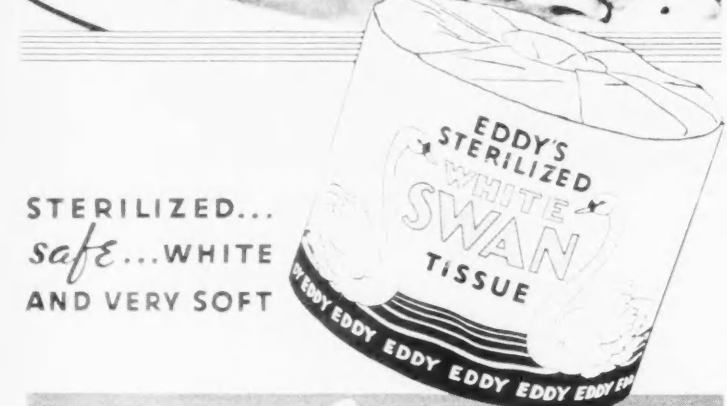
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Sani-Flush is a scientific formula, created to remove ugly marks from toilet bowls. Buy a can. Try putting a little in the bowl. (Follow directions on the can.) Flush the toilet. See how the porcelain sparkles! Odors are killed, not covered up. Sani-Flush is odorless.

You can purify the hidden trap under the toilet bowl with Sani-Flush. No other cleaning method can do this. Sani-Flush is also effective for cleaning automobile radiators (directions on can). Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores. 25 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

**Sani-Flush**

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING



THIS FORIST HILL HOUSE—an interesting modern interpretation of the Georgian style—is developed in gray stock brick. The shingled roof is stained light amber, and, for becoming contrast, the shutters and the doors are finished in chartreuse green. Catto & Catto, Architects.

## HOUSE AND GARDEN

BY PAUL GREY

THERE has been such an encouraging revival of activity in various fields of construction during the past year that an active building season this year would seem to be almost a foregone conclusion. And it is probable that much of this year's activity will be centred in the related fields of home-building and home-modernization.

To anyone other than modernizing or building a home today, a careful study of new structural practices and new equipment is tremendously important. For the past few years have been amazingly productive of innovations. Air-conditioning, for instance, has leaped into prominence. Insulation, too, has made almost unbelievable progress, as has home-lighting for greater eye-ease, beauty and efficiency.

A demand for real efficiency, indeed, is the motivating force behind both the improved devices of today and the improvement in methods of construction and equipment. Those of us who are planning to build or modernize want everything that can possibly contribute to the efficient running of the home, realizing that efficiency makes for increased comfort of both mind and body.

Now, usually, efficiency implies economy—economy in some form or other, perhaps of time or of labor, maybe of maintenance, probably of money. True efficiency certainly involves the greatest possible return for any money expended, whether or not the returns are likely to be evident now or later on. Which brings us up very sharply to the matter of permanence in construction and equipment.

Even though installed at a higher initial cost, the materials which promise efficient service with low maintenance charges over a long period of years are sound economically. For there can be neither economy nor efficiency if the cost of expensive repairs or replacements has to be added from time to time to the first price of any installation.

This matter of replacement and repairs is of particular significance in relation to plumbing installations, which, because of their concealed adding systems, can be repaired or replaced only at relatively high cost. Obviously, then, plumbing installations should be planned as nearly as possible for permanence, and that means the use of non-corrosive materials for the entire piping system.

RUST, of course, is the chief obstacle to permanence in plumbing installations, hence the paramount importance of rustproof pipes. Rust in pipes first makes itself manifest in discolored water that leaves brownish streaks on the plumbing fixtures. The rusty water is bad enough in itself. Unfortunately, though, it is merely the outward signal of a more serious inward condition.

For, of course, rust will not stop short with discoloring the water; it inevitably will lodge in the pipes and seriously impede the flow of water. Thus, in addition to causing the appearance of dirty water, rust can be

charged with a lowering of the water pressure—which is sure to be decidedly inconvenient in emergencies at some time or other. And, in the end, a still more troublesome charge probably will be laid to rust; for, as corrosion proceeds, it ultimately eats through the pipes and causes leaks that may have grave consequences in the form of damaged floors, ceilings, walls and furniture, to say nothing of frayed nerves!

Why not avoid all this upset of self and household by the use of rustproof materials? Copper, for instance, and brass come under that head, and either can be used successfully when a plumbing installation is being planned for permanence.

Brass pipe, of course, is somewhat more expensive than ordinary pipe, yet the increase in initial cost is so small that it is sure to be more than absorbed by the freedom from repair bills. Brass pipe, then, always is a good selection, promising trouble-free service for long years to come.

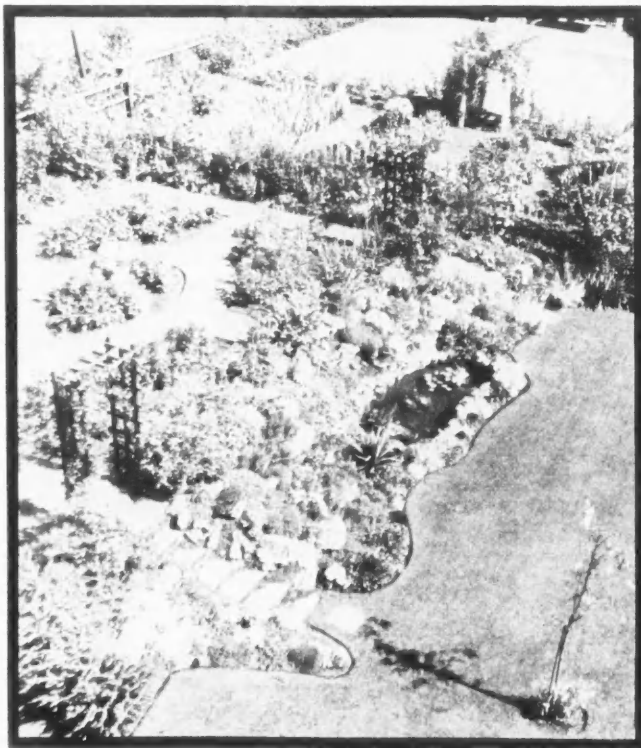
Copper tubing, fortunately comparable to ordinary rustable pipe in cost, is just as satisfactory as brass piping in non-corrosive qualities, so that it, too, can be commended for plumbing installations on the score of both rustlessness and long life.

NEITHER copper tubing nor brass piping, however, can be perfectly efficacious in preventing the annoyance of rusty water unless the hot-water tank also be of rust-resistant material. Evendur, a metal in which copper is combined with manganese and silicon, is being used very widely for hot-water storage tanks, which, for further rustlessness, are equipped with brass fittings and copper coils. Evendur, incidentally, also is now frequently employed for automatic water-heaters and range-boilers, the latter a type of water-heater specially designed for attachment to any ordinary furnace.

Evendur, which has the non-rusting virtue of copper and the enduring strength of steel, for the hot-water tank, with either brass pipe or copper tube for the piping system, there is a yardstick by which to measure the specifications of a plumbing installation truly planned for permanence—and for permanent satisfaction!

But why draw the line there? For rustlessness is just as important outside the house as in. Naturally, then, any metals to be used in the exterior development of a house ought to be selected with a view to permanence, just as in the case of the metals entering into plumbing installations.

Every house, for example, requires a suitable rain-disposal system made up of eaves-troughs and downspouts. Ordinary metal, of course, will answer rain-disposal demands for a time, but not permanently, as rust is sure to conquer in the end by causing leaks that will invariably work havoc. Water damage, replacement and repair expenditures, and the cost of recurrent painting all can be avoided by the choice of copper for the entire rain-



A ROCK-RIMMED LILY POND nestles at the base of a flower-filled slope that rises to a formal garden centred by a bird-bath in a lovely landscape setting created by E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited.



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disposal system. Copper cannot rust, so, even though it may cost more than ordinary metal, it is a lifetime investment that will give a lifetime of economical use.

## GARDEN NOTES

MANY home-gardeners apparently still are unfamiliar with the charm of polyantha roses. Diminutive in habits of growth, the polyantha roses—also identified as baby ramblers—can be used to advantage in various types of garden planting. They are, for instance, always interesting in rock gardens, and they are equally attractive in the foreground of shrubbery planting, where their low growth is an asset in permitting a full view of the shrubs behind them.

Kirsten Poulsen is a satisfactory polyantha, distinguished by large trusses of single flowers of bright red. A new variety is Karen Poulsen, that carries clusters of fiery crimson blooms. Appropriately named Coral Cluster, another polyantha presents double flowers of a lovely coral-pink, while the Gloria Mundi flaunts double flowers of brightest orange-scarlet, a color so dominating that this rose really almost demands an isolated situation or else a massing of its own kind.

Anyone interested in small roses also should include the Rosa Pouletti, which is recognized as the smallest rose in cultivation. It, like the polyantha, is admirable either for rock gardens or shrubbery borders. Soft rose-colored flowers from early summer to late fall are a virtue of this comparative novelty among garden roses.

A COMPOST pile is something which every garden ought to possess, and spring is an excellent time to start one. Composting is an old-time and very valuable means of acquiring a fertilizer and humus, to take the place of the manurial supply which is increasingly difficult to obtain in towns and cities.

Humus is decayed vegetable matter, the chief constituent of the light, black soil found under forest trees, and one of the important components of black prairie soil made by vegetation rotting year after year over a long period.

The compost heap is simply a growing pile of garden material collected during the year and piled up to decay autumn leaves, weeds pulled from the garden, pea and bean vines, lawn rakings and other vegetable refuse, none of which should be thrown away or burned.

The refuse ought to be piled in a flat topped heap with a depression in the centre to catch the moisture from rains, or, during dry weather, from thorough hoseings—as moisture hastens the rotting of the vegetation. The pile should be added to all through the season. By the next spring the top can be removed and used to form the bottom layer of a new compost heap, and the balance of the original heap can be applied to the garden.

A compost heap is anything but attractive in appearance, but its merits are sufficient compensation; and, in any event, it can be concealed by planting or by a vine-covered fence—thus avoiding any reflection on the beauty of a garden.



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# SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 14, 1936

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## INDUSTRY ASKS GOVERNMENT FOR EVEN BREAK

New Tariff Rates Under Treaty With U.S. Adversely Affect Indigenous Industries—  
Automotive and Furniture Manufacturers, Florists and Publishers Seek Remedies

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

THE removal of artificial barriers to trade between Canada and the United States, or between this country and any other country for that matter, is admittedly a desirable objective for any government. The folly of high tariffs between nations generally has been too poignantly brought home to the man on the street during the past five years to require any presentation of argument in favor of freer commercial intercourse. When countries are naturally complementary one to the other in supplying human needs, there can be no sound argument against reciprocity in trade.

The citizens within a community approach a maximum of economic security to the extent that goods and services are exchanged among them on a fair basis of value received, irrespective of other factors outside their borders over which they may, or may not, have any control.

It follows as surely as the mixing of two parts of hydrogen with one of oxygen makes water, that the streams of international trade flow most freely to the mutual benefit of co-operating states when the goods of each produced by its indigenous industries are exchanged, or bartered, with the goods of the other, provided always that the interior economy of the state engaging in such free trade is so ordered as ultimately to make possible the security of all its citizens.

A very lucid statement of the humanitarian concept underlying the national economy has been given by E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, in his treatise on the merits of free trade published in his book, "Forts of Folly." Mr. Drury says, "The end and aim of all productive activity, of all trade, is to bring to the people the best that commerce, invention and the various climates of earth can produce, to the end that life may be more secure, easier, fuller of health and enjoyment."

In so far as the recent trade treaty concluded between Canada and the United States serves to contribute to this desired end, it must commend itself to every thoughtful Canadian whether he is a so-called protectionist or free trader.

The public has been very fully informed as to the terms of the Canada-U.S. trade pact through the daily press, and by almost every publication in the country regarding various aspects of the agreement as it affects sections of the community. As a document of international import this treaty has little news value today. Briefs submitted by a number of our leading industries to the Tariff Board at Ottawa in regard to certain reductions of tariff have been widely published, and the representations made by business interests in recent weeks to the Government have also been reported, although probably not as fully as the Tariff Board hearings.

TO SUGGEST to a government that is committed to lower tariffs, or to an administration which has succeeded in negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with our neighbors to the south, that it should reverse its policy in this regard, or in any way jeopardize this trade pact, would be just as rational as putting one's head between the lion's jaws to see if he would bite. Indeed, in the light of the facts, to say nothing of conditions in business during recent years, such an intrepid proposer would deserve to lose his head.

It is quite another matter, though, to examine the new tariff structure as it affects some of our extractive industries, or the industrial activities of Canada which represent our productive aptitude as based on the products and forces of nature existent within our national boundaries.

The manufacturing of furniture is an industry, which by virtue of the domestic supply of much of the raw material entering into the product in past years, and by reason of its long recognized status as an industry properly belonging to Canada, should receive every consideration at the hands of the Government to enable it to compete on a fair basis with foreign manufacturers of furniture.

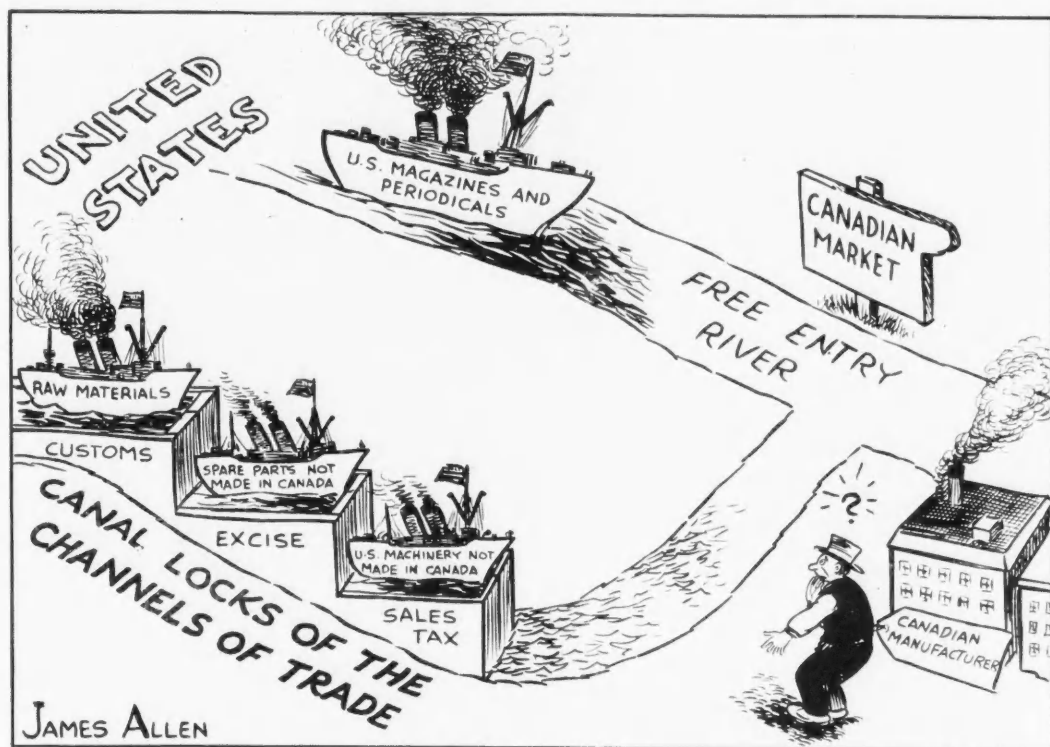
The furniture manufacturers of Canada, in their representations to the government during recent weeks have asked nothing more than an even chance to compete with those of the United States in the Canadian market.

By the average man the automobile industry is not regarded as an indigenous industry. Rather he looks upon it as one which has been built up at his expense by tariff protection. It may be true that the customs duty on the finished article has been high at

certain times in the history of the motor industry in Canada. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the higher price which the Canadian must pay for his car, in comparison with the price of a similar car in the United States, is partly occasioned by government taxes on materials and parts imported by the manufacturer in this country for use in the process of Canadian manufacture. There is also the advantage of mass production to the manufacturer in the U.S., not only in the finished car, but also in the making of numerous parts.

The Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce points out in its brief submitted to the Tariff Board last December that the difference in price between a car made in Canada and a composite car made in

(Continued on Page 23)



CANADIAN MANUFACTURER: "How can I hold my own market against my American competitors when my imported materials of production are taxed and they pay no such taxes?"

## CANADA'S NEWSPRINT CRISIS

An Outline of the Problems Arising Out of the Re-organization of the Great Lakes Paper Co.

BY GUY C. PHILLIPS

ALTHOUGH it is certain that any meeting called to discuss the Canadian railway, unemployment or agricultural problems, to say nothing of the Ethiopian situation, would be assured of a good attendance, it is doubtful if more than a handful would come to hear a lecture on the dangers facing Canada's greatest manufacturing industry—newsprint. This lack of interest is fostered by the average writer of Canadian financial literature, who, when he deigns to mention the subject, usually paints a very rosy picture. We are told of the tremendous increase in production, of increased prices, of the bright outlook for higher earnings as forecast by higher share and bond prices and are led to believe that the good old days will soon be with us again. However, a more sober perusal of the latest profit and loss statements issued by the Canadian newsprint companies, most of whom are still in some form of receivership, will dampen the ardor of the most optimistic well-wisher.

To obtain a proper appreciation of the present difficulties facing the industry it is necessary to have some knowledge of three main factors—production, price and the consuming publishers. No attempt has been made to present an exhaustive survey of the field, but it is hoped that the essential points have at least been mentioned. The long-term demand for newsprint has increased steadily as illiteracy has gradually been overcome. The tremendous increase, not only in the number of papers but also in their

size and circulation, bears witness to the growth of the reading habit. The cyclical and short-term fluctuations in the consumption of newsprint are mainly caused by the variations in general business conditions. This latter factor influences the demand for advertising space and the amount of newsprint paper needed.

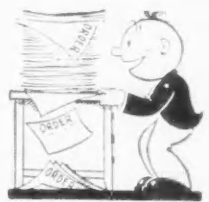
As about 80 per cent. of the Canadian production of newsprint is normally exported to the United States, one can see the close relationship existing between the prosperity of the Canadian newsprint manufacturers and United States business conditions. Fortunately, it is uneconomical to keep large stocks of finished newsprint in reserve and thus production closely follows consumption. In response to increased advertising linage carried by the United States papers, Canadian newsprint production statistics for the past year have shown a succession of new all-time records. United States production has, on the contrary, been steadily falling. In 1935 that country produced only 66 per cent. of its output in 1929, as contrasted with a comparable Canadian figure of 101 per cent. In 1935 the Canadian mills produced slightly over 234 million tons, a new record, while the United States mills output was slightly over 900,000 tons. In the same year the Canadian mills operated at over 70 per cent. of capacity, but, when we allow for the completely shut down mills which will probably never enter the competitive picture again, the efficient operating

(Continued on Page 25)



WITH a big new war scare in Europe, Japan and Russia ready to fly at each other's throat in Asia, plenty of unsettling factors in the home sphere and a stock market that has got far ahead of actual business improvement during the past twelve months, where do investors stand today? As this is written, the "war" stocks, aviation, chemicals, steels, coppers, are rising, while the rest of the list is churning around uncertainly. What's ahead? No one knows. An obvious consideration for the more conservative-minded investors is that the market has been flying cautionary signals for weeks past, and is apparently in a condition where a really good scare, war or otherwise, could precipitate a fairly substantial decline. On the other hand, apart from war scares which probably will not actually materialize, there is the scarcely questionable fact that the long-term trend of business is still upward, from which it follows that cautious investors who sell now may "miss the boat" by neglecting to buy in again at the right time and thus may lose the profits due to accrue from continuing business improvement.

AND if a big war really should develop, it doesn't follow that Canada would do less export trade. She might do a great deal more. Canada is one of the world's greatest suppliers of raw materials for world industry, and of course it's because world industry has been languishing that the recent years have been so difficult for us. The recovery of world industry now in progress is being given a big flip by the war preparedness programs under way in so many countries, and actual war, while it would disorganize trade routes and close individual markets, would probably increase the volume of demand for Canada's primary products. It would almost certainly increase the overseas demand for our wheat, and push prices sharply higher. It would probably dispose in quick order of the problem of our surplus wheat stocks. Other food products would be in big demand. Our base metals producers, particularly of nickel and copper, would enjoy boom conditions. War is certainly not an ideal, nor sound, solution of any problem, but it wouldn't necessarily hurt our trade.



WHILE the stock market has seemed to be over-enthusiastic in recent months, actual business recovery has been coming along very nicely. The economic index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics stood at 108.6 for the week ending February 29, as against 100 for 1926 and 100.4 for the corresponding week of 1935. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its current monthly letter, says that general business activity in Canada is about 10 per cent. higher than a year ago; export trade rose in January by 20 per cent. over that of the like month of 1935 and steel production by 68 per cent. These notable increases, coupled with an expansion in the output of newsprint and lumber and in construction, overshadowed by far a slight downturn in manufacturing operations, and a slackening of retail trade due to the recent severe cold. So, apart from war alarms and excessive taxes and socialistic legislation and a steadily increasing public debt, we would seem to have nothing particular to worry about.

U.S. BUSINESS is not so fortunate. Under the Roosevelt Administration, it always has something particular to worry about. Just now it is the proposal in the President's recent tax message to place a high levy on undistributed business earnings, for the purpose of promoting an increased flow of dividends to shareholders and thereby providing a basis for larger tax revenues. Economically the idea would seem to be definitely unsound, for, as pointed out in this column last week, it is the financial reserves of business, built up from undistributed earnings over a period of years, that carried the people of the United States (and those of Canada, too) through the depression years, and if those depleted reserves cannot be restored and maintained, what will carry them through the next depression? From 1930 to 1934 inclusive, the amount of money paid out by U.S. business enterprise exceeded the income produced more than twenty-six billion dollars.

HOWEVER, the Government may think it over again and make the actuality much less drastic than the proposal. Standard Statistics Company says that there is as yet no basis for determining how or to what extent dividend and managerial policies will be affected by this additional attempt to lead the country further toward state socialism, nor is there yet substance in the theory that business men will be shocked sufficiently to halt the industrial recovery. On the contrary, it points out, U.S. production and trade have recently turned upward and apparently a greater than seasonal advance is currently under way. One of the most encouraging developments in the U.S. business picture, and perhaps of considerable significance for Canada, too, is the evidence that the long-delayed upturn in railway equipment purchases is slowly getting under way. During the first seven weeks of 1936, orders for 60 locomotives and 6,131 freight cars were placed by U.S. railways.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND BUSINESS  
HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932

Last week this forecast indicated that the then current upward trend would involve a test of the previous rally highs at "B". This test so far has been unsuccessful. While the Industrials carried decisively through to 158.75, the rails failed to reach their objective and have since declined below their last important resistance point at "D".

The market is now in a trading range between "B" and "D". If we are to expect higher prices both averages, not one but both, must in volume break decisively through "B". On the other hand, if the Industrials confirm the decline of the Rails down through "D", by breaking through 149.81 particularly with volume, we shall then view this as the commencement of a substantial recession in prices. The market is unsafe for speculators and investors would be wise to tighten up in minor market rallies.

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials	Rails
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32	July 8 '32
B—Last important high points	Feb. 20 '36	May 17 '35
C—Closing prices	May 9 '36	Feb. 26 '36
D—Last important low points	Feb. 26 '36	Feb. 26 '36

Average daily volume—6 days ending March 2, 1936 2,010,000 shares  
Average daily volume—6 days ending March 9, 1936 2,576,000 shares

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	
1929 Value of Products, Including Parts	\$1,177,315,593
1933 " " " "	1,188,561,613
1934 " " " "	1,261,133,118

1929 Units Produced in Canada for Canadian Market	
1931 " " " "	169,914
1934 " " " "	75,181

1929 Units Produced in Canada for Export	
1931 " " " "	191,711
1934 " " " "	43,268

1929 Persons Employed (Auto. Industry only)	
1933 " " " "	8,134
1934 " " " "	9,671

FURNITURE INDUSTRY	
1929 Imports	\$1,126,116
1931 " " " "	1,175,252
1933 Canadian Mills Output	\$9,651,912
1929 Canadian Workers Employed	13,082
1933 " " " "	7,722
1935 " " " "	8,831







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#### ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

##### DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 30) of 1 1/2% upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the company has been declared. The said dividend to be payable on or after the First day of April, A.D. 1936, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of March, A.D. 1936.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 24) of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share on the No. 1st Value Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared, payable on or after the 31st day of March, A.D. 1936, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of March, A.D. 1936.

By Order of the Board,  
 I. N. WILSON,  
 Secretary-Treasurer  
 Calgary, Alberta,  
 March 6th, 1936.

# GOLD & DROSS

charge of these comparatively small amounts, I understand that the proceeds of the present issue are to provide working capital and further plant expansion as required.

Purchasers of the company's common stock at the present time are, therefore, taking a chance on the company's ability to establish its products in the Ontario market, and other markets, and reap satisfactory profits therefrom. Should this be achieved, I see no reason why the company should not produce adequate returns on its junior securities. It must be remembered, of course, that no active market exists for the common stock, nor is one likely to exist for some time. The stock is suitable only for those who have capital to risk in a new enterprise which has yet to demonstrate its probabilities of successful operation. While an earnings estimate of \$270,000 per year is included in the offering circular, failure to publish a balance sheet is, in my opinion, a serious omission.

## POTPOURRI

S. T., Fredericton, N.B. I would suggest that you communicate with the EASTERN TRUST COMPANY at Halifax, N.S., in connection with the bonds that you hold in NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL. Nova Scotia Steel and Coal is in liquidation and bondholders committees have been formed for which the Eastern Trust Company is depositary. This company will supply you with the proper forms and current information as to the course you should take. It is understood that some form of capital reorganization for the company will be necessary, and I believe that while such plan is under consideration no official announcement has been made.

E. A. R., Vancouver, B.C. You have risked your money in an uncertain venture in INTERNATIONAL GOLD MINES. The old Boundary Red Mountain Mine did produce at one stage, but the outlook is vague at present. The capitalization is 3,000,000 and my latest advice showed about 1,500,000 shares issued. No late financial statement is available here.

E. A., Brampton, Ont. Apparently you are not aware of the calling for redemption of the 7% preferred stock of the GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED. This stock was called last year and was replaced by a new issue of \$6,000,000 of 5% cumulative preferred shares of \$50 par value. In June 1935, the previous common stock was exchanged for new stock on the basis of 2 new shares for each old share held. I consider both the preferred and common stock of Goodyear of Canada to be excellent investment securities.

J. E. T., Bradford, Ont. MATONA has claims in Tyrrell township in the Matachewan district. The claims are in the early prospect stage. The group would appear to merit some further prospecting to learn whether or not they have value.

T. C., Vancouver, B.C. In my opinion the 7% preferred stock of ANGLO-CANADIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY should constitute quite a satisfactory investment for you. Dividends have been paid regularly on this 7% preferred stock of \$50 par value since the formation of Anglo-Canadian Telephone and latest earnings figures available show that for the six months ended June 30, 1935, the company earned per share on the 7% preferred \$4.66 against annual dividend requirements of \$3.50. I am informed as well that the company's earnings for the first seven months of the last fiscal year showed a gain of approximately 10.45%. Anglo-Canadian Company was, as you doubtless know, incorporated in December of 1934, and in April of 1935 acquired the assets of the National Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and subsidiaries.

Anglo-Canadian's chief interest is in the 99.87% of the common stock of British Columbia Telephone Company which it owns. Anglo-Canadian is a holding company and naturally the securities of its subsidiaries in the hands of the public rank for dividends ahead of the securities of Anglo-Canadian Telephone. Naturally, since Anglo-Canadian is of recent formation earnings records over previous years are not available, but records are available of the previous company, National Telephone and Telegraph. In the year ended December 31st, 1933, National Telephone earned \$6.15 per share on its preferred; \$7.31 in 1932; \$16.72 in 1931, and \$20.51 in 1930. I think it is highly probable, therefore, that earnings of Anglo-Canadian Telephone will continue to cover preferred dividend requirements by a satisfactory margin and will thus suit your requirements.

K. D., Toronto, Ont. MAPLE LEAF held 1,335,000 shares of CASEY SUMMIT, which, in turn, are to be made exchangeable into ARGOSY. The outlook for Argosy is quite encouraging, with plans to erect a mill during the coming summer.

C. G., Springhill, N.S. I cannot see a great deal of attraction to the common stock of SHERWIN-WILLIAMS OF CANADA at the present time. I might point out to you that at the present time there are arrearages of \$12.25 per share on the preferred and naturally this will be the first concern of the company before there is any consideration of distribution on the common stock.

M. B. C., Theodora, Ont. HUGH-PAM is very new and uncertain. Very interesting developments are occurring, however, in that area, and considerable exploration appears to be warranted on such properties as Hugh-Pam in order to determine whether they are of value, or not.

K. B., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion both the preferred and the common stock of CITIES SERVICE can be held at the present time with a view to liquidating at higher prices. This entails, of course, maintenance of fairly close touch with the market. While Cities Service failed to cover interest requirements completely in 1934, it is believed that the 1935 report, not yet published, will show interest requirements covered by a satisfactory margin. This improvement in earnings has naturally been reflected in higher prices for the junior securities. At the present time, however, I do not feel that I could recommend these securities for long term holding. Because of its peculiar setup Cities Service company operates both in the petroleum refining and distributing field and is also an extensive operator of public utilities, particularly gas and electric companies. Its setup is vulnerable under the anti-holding companies legislation of the United States Government and it is possible that if this legislation is upheld, Cities Service might be forced to divorce its petroleum activities from its public utility enterprises.

J. H. C., Toronto, Ont. CENTRAL PATRICIA appears to be in line for further growth. The company is realizing profits which suggest substantial dividends will be paid.

J. W., Niagara Falls, Ont. In my opinion it is entirely too early to determine what effect the new Japanese tariff arrangement will have upon the Canadian textile industry generally, or specifically upon CANADIAN CELANESE. It is, of course, Canada is flooded with Japanese-produced products of a similar type and which can undersell the Canadian products, exceedingly adverse effects would be experienced. I do not think, however, that this is likely and in all probability the royal commission, appointed by the Federal Government and now investigating the textile industry, will bring in important recommendations along these lines. You will probably recall that the appointment of the Royal Commission was due to the closing by Dominion Textile of one of its plants (subsequently reopened) on the basis that Japanese competition was too adverse. In the meantime, I still consider Canadian Celanese attractive, as it is my opinion that no Canadian Government would permit the flooding of the country with competing foreign products in sufficient volume to seriously affect such a well established industry as Canadian Celanese.

## Industry Asks Government For Even Break

(Continued from Page 21)

The United States in 1934 amounting to \$263.73 on a car sold in Canada at \$992.10, and which sold in the U.S. for \$728.37, is accounted for largely by duties and taxes to which the U.S. manufacturer is not subject, and to additional cost of distribution and labor. On the car in question it has been computed that the amount of the Canadian purchaser's payment for the car was expended as follows:

Selling price	.....	\$992.10
Imported materials	.....	\$183.44
Canadian materials	.....	275.70
Duty and excise	.....	37.80
Wages and salaries	.....	103.77
Factory burden	.....	50.70
Commercial expense and advertising	.....	43.85
Profit	.....	11.41
Dealer's margin	.....	244.85
Sales tax	.....	40.58
		\$992.10

It is also pointed out by the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce that 23.6 per cent. of the excess price in Canada over the U.S. price is attributable solely to the higher cost of Canadian materials by reason of customs duty and other taxes which are not factors in the cost of like materials in the United States.

It is reasonable to classify the automobile industry of this country as an industry which we have the natural aptitude to foster, when it is borne in mind that it has developed by a process of evolution from industries indigenous to Canada, and actually existing here before the invention of the motor car.

IT IS well known that the automobile industry draws extensively on other manufacturing industries and on primary producers for its materials of production. It is so interrelated to its complementary industries that any adverse effect upon its position is at once transmitted to a very large part of the industrial life of the country, a total of affiliated industrial activity which is as large or larger in relation to capital invested as the automobile industry itself.

From a survey of 220 manufac-

turers of automotive parts and supplies located in 53 municipalities of Canada there was found to have been a total in volume of sales in 1934 amounting to \$61,290,000 to the automobile manufacturers of this country. This survey also showed that the average monthly number of employees in the automotive parts industry was 12,504, and that salaries and wages for the year totalled \$13,590,000.

The adjustments requested in the intermediate tariff and excise tax on finished motor cars, lower duties on machinery to induce the further manufacture of parts in Canada, the restoration of exemption as previously existing from sales tax on consumable materials and non-permanent equipment, and the request that tires and tubes for original equipment be exempt from a tax presently imposed under the Special War Revenue Act are some of the recommendations made by the industry to the Government. These suggestions for relief for an industry which has actually experienced a net loss during the past five years of its operation in Canada, and in 1934 had an average profit of only 75 cents per car manufactured, are surely worthy of the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

Representations which have been made to the Tariff Board by the manufacturers of automotive parts in Canada amply bear out the contention of the automobile manufacturers that the parts industry is distributed over a large number of industrial plants engaged in many special lines of manufacture. It uses great quantities of natural products of Canada, such as copper, zinc, lead, nickel and lumber. In any case, the parts industry has as much capital invested as the automobile industry, giving profitable and diversified employment to labor in this country, and is located through its plants in a great many cities and towns of Ontario and Quebec in particular.

In summing up their representations to the Tariff Board the Canadian automotive parts manufacturers made the following significant statement: "One of the problems, therefore, which should be solved is the determination of Canadian content regulations which

will adequately encourage the maximum economic employment of labor in making necessary parts and materials in Canada, guarding against making necessary in Canada operations which, because of lack of volume, result in costs which are in excess of those that are economically sound."

The florists of Ontario and Quebec in particular, have been hard hit by the removal of the 40 per cent. duty on cut flowers and the rescinding of the dumping duty. The new treaty was only in force for a few days when roses imported from the United States were selling in a Toronto departmental store at less than half the price the same quality rose could be grown and sold in Canada in the winter season. The greater cost of fuel for heating the greenhouses in this country in cold weather, and other additional costs to which the Canadian florist is subject, such as importation of insecticides, equipment and parts for greenhouses imported from the U.S.A., make it impossible for the Canadian grower to compete with the florists to the south of the border. No one would conclude that the growing of flowers in hothouses is not an industry properly belonging to this country, and yet because of the greater number of growers in the U.S., there is often a glut on the market in that country, and then cut flowers are unloaded in Canada, unless the Canadian florist is given some degree of protection.

THERE is another important industry of Canada seriously concerned about the effect of certain drastic changes downward in the tariff. The publishing of magazines, newspapers, books, etc., is not regarded in quite the same light as manufacturing furniture, or automobiles, or as cultivating flowers. From the material aspect the actual printing of reading matter, and the binding, mailing and distributing operations incidental to the production of periodicals include manufacturing processes which are conducted in Canada on a large scale. There is some analogy moreover between the sowing of the seed from which the blooming plant grows, and the

(Continued on Page 26)

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#### SOUND PROGRESS OF PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

IN THE annual statement of the Commercial Travelers Protective Association, the Protective Association of Canada, Greater Quebec, is reflected continuation of the sound principles of management and investment which have brought this Association through the depression with surplus higher than in 1935.

Since its organization 20 years ago, the assets of the Association have grown steadily. Bonuses paid out to members and their dependents have kept pace with the growth of the Association. Total claims in 1935 amounted to \$2,279,279.25. Surplus now stands at \$414,266.55. The net operating profit for the last year stands at \$1,100,000.00, a record for the Association.

This Association has created its surplus and reserve fund of \$1,000,000.00, and continues its operations exclusively to the benefit of its members and their dependents.

#### ECONOMICAL MUTUAL IN STRONG POSITION

IN ITS annual financial statement, the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company shows evidence of the same steady progress which has marked its operations over a lengthy period. Assets increased during 1935 by \$1,111,111.35 to \$2,145,519.58, while the surplus over all liabilities increased by \$1,111,111.35 to \$1,111,111.35. Comparing the amount of the surplus with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$296,721.18, it will be seen that the company occupies an exceptionally strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

During 1935, the company obtained a Dominion Certificate of Registry, and has applied for Dominion incorporation, so that it will be entitled to write various lines of insurance in any of the Provinces.

# Concerning Insurance

## Why Buy Accident Cover?

Increasing Risk of Loss of Earning Power as Result of Accident Presents Serious Problem

BY GEORGE GILBERT

IN FACE of the increase taking place all the time in the frequency and seriousness of accidents, it is difficult to understand the small value many individuals apparently put on their earning power, as compared with their other possessions, such as buildings, stocks of goods, furniture, motor cars, etc., so far as the effects of accidents are concerned.

Not a great deal of argument, it would seem, should be required to convince anyone that the most valuable possession of the great majority of those engaged in any occupation for profit is their potential earnings. Yet many who safeguard themselves by means of insurance against loss of their tangible property are inclined to overlook the protection of the foundation or source of most of their other possessions—their earning power.

None the less, if an accident should befall them and suspend or destroy their income producing ability for any considerable length of time, it would be a personal catastrophe, because in many cases it would involve the ultimate loss of their other valuable possessions; whereas the loss of a building, a stock of goods, or furniture or a motor car could be replaced in time, so long as earning power is not affected.

There is no doubt that this risk of loss of earning power as a result of accidents has become a major one in recent years. Without previous warning, and at almost any moment an accident may occur which will prevent a person from performing the duties of his occupation. Such an accident may result in loss of sight, hands, legs, feet or fingers, or life itself; or in broken bones, ruptures, torn ligaments, etc.

IN THE case of a serious accident, if death does not intervene, the victim suffers during the period of disability, if prolonged, not only loss of income as a rule, but also incurs expense for physicians, surgeons, hospital, nurses, medicine and appliances. The cost mounts quickly to large figures, and the total sum may be very difficult to meet. Worrying over these expenses is not conducive to speedy recovery, either, and often the individual may return to work before he is really in a fit condition to do so.

Therefore it is only the part of prudence to take the precaution to transfer to an insurance company this risk of loss of earning power as a result of accident. By the acceptance of thousands of such risks, the insurance company is, of course, able to spread the loss over a wide range, so that the cost to each individual will be limited to a definite small amount.

It is rather anomalous that many motorists who are well protected by automobile liability insurance as regards their liability to other people, do not realize their need as salary or wage earners of protection against loss through accidental injuries to themselves.

Records of insurance companies show many cases, especially during the last few years, in which motorists, while carrying substantial amounts of public liability and property damage but no personal accident insurance on themselves, have met with serious accidents for which people but themselves were responsible. Accordingly, all the heavy expenses of a long period of disability have had to come out of their own pockets.

THEY have learned the lesson, which should be taken to heart by all motorists, that the human repair bill is sometimes the hardest to meet; that while a broken wheel can be replaced readily enough, a broken limb is a different matter, and that, although a broken connecting rod is a comparatively simple affair, when something goes wrong in the interior of the human machine it is often a very serious and costly business.

Gratuitous passengers in motor cars have recently lost the right which they formerly had at common law to sue for and collect damages from the driver of a car if his negligent operation resulted in injury to them. Those who accept an invitation to ride in a motor car, and most people do on occasion, now assume all the risks of injury to which their host may

possibly put them by careless or reckless driving or otherwise. If they desire to secure protection against the financial effects of an accident occurring under such circumstances, they will be well advised to obtain an adequate amount of personal accident insurance without delay.

Insurance protection against automobile accidents, exclusively, may be purchased for a very small amount. For an annual payment of five dollars, for example, persons, other than chauffeurs, automobile mechanics, firemen or officers of the law, may obtain a policy covering loss of life, sight or limb for a principal sum of reasonable amount, and providing indemnity for total disability, partial disability, hospital indemnity, doctor's bills, nurse's fees and emergency expenses.

UNDER this policy, \$15,000 is payable in case of loss of life, or loss of both feet or both eyes, or hand and foot, or hand and eye, or foot and eye, while for loss of one arm or one leg the amount is \$9,000; one hand or one foot, \$750; one eye, \$500; thumb and index finger, \$150. For loss of time through total disability, the indemnity is \$25 a week, payable for 26 weeks; and for loss of time through partial disability the indemnity is \$12.50 a week, payable for 13 weeks. The hospital indemnity is \$25 a week additional, limit 4 weeks. If there is no hospital confinement, nurse's fees of \$25 a week additional, with a limit of 4 weeks, are provided for. Doctor's bills up to \$5 are taken care of if insured is not disabled, and also emergency expenses, up to \$100, if insured is injured away from home. Housewives or unemployed persons receive \$100 allowance for medical, surgical or hospital expenses in lieu of weekly indemnity. Age limits for this policy are 18 to 65.

Of course, persons in a position to purchase a standard policy for a substantial amount, covering all accidents and not only motor accidents, should do so, but those who for one reason or another have to pass up the broader and more expensive coverage, will do well to avail themselves of the protection against auto accidents anyway which may now be obtained for such a small premium.

Accident insurance protection is now available to meet the particular requirements of every class of income earner. Not all persons have the same responsibilities or occupy the same place in business or social life. Some need the most complete coverage obtainable, while others require only limited protection. But practically everybody in active life nowadays needs personal accident insurance in one form or another.

#### COMMERCE MUTUAL PAYS 30% DIVIDEND

STEADY progress, as shown in the 29th annual report of the Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Ontario Branch Office at Toronto.

Assets were increased by \$146,325.92 to \$1,597,151.76, while the surplus as regards policyholders was increased by \$123,919.65 to \$1,413,947.31, showing the very strong financial position occupied



T. A. ST. GERMAIN, Managing Director of the Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whose 29th annual report reveals a continuance of the steady progress of past years. Substantial increases are shown in assets, insurance in force and surplus as regards policyholders.



HARRY D. WRIGHT, Third Vice-President and Manager for Canada, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has increased its investments in the Dominion to \$267,633,145.76. Its life insurance in force in this country has increased to \$1,038,554,570, under 2,657,355 policies, including 41,543 group certificates. Payments to Canadian policyholders in 1935 totalled \$28,412,009.1. Total assets of the company at the end of the year were \$4,254,802,511.49, as against total liabilities of \$3,974,992,790.70, showing a surplus over all liabilities of \$259,809,720.79.

by the company. In addition, policyholders have the protection of \$1,153,902.59 of unassessed premium notes.

During 1935 the insurance in force was increased to \$40,555,739, and the Government deposit at Ottawa was increased from \$576,395 to \$688,863.45. The net profit on the year's operations was \$156,911.39, and on its dividend policies in Ontario a dividend of 39 per cent. has again been announced for policies expiring in 1936.

#### INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I wish to make some enquiries regarding the Standard Life Assurance Co.

1. How does the company rank in strength as compared with other companies?

2. It gives a bonus of \$21 on each \$1,000 insured. Do other companies pay similar bonuses? If so, less or more?

3. Is it a reliable company to recommend to the public?

4. How do its rates compare to those of other companies—higher or lower?

5. Does the company raise its rates as some companies do a few years after the policy is written?

A. B. M., Exeter, Ont.

Standard Life Assurance Company is an old-established British company which has been doing business in Canada for over a hundred years. It has a deposit of \$12,107,000 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of its Canadian policyholders.

It compares favorably in financial strength and soundness of management with the other companies in the business. Its reversionary bonuses also compare favorably with those granted by other companies, and it is a reliable company to recommend to the public.

Its rates are not much out of line with those of other companies, higher than some and lower than others, but the net cost under its participating policies is low over a period of years as compared with the net cost in most companies.

This company has no power to raise its rates on policies after they have been issued, nor has any other legal reserve life insurance institution, so far as I know.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would be glad if you would term me of the standing of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, which I understand is a company with its head office in San Francisco, California. I am anxious to know whether they are a reliable company with whom to insure.

At the same time, would you advise me whether they have any connection with the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Co., which is also located in California?

I would appreciate this information very much.

N. L. K., Toronto, Ont.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, with head office at San Francisco and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in existence since 1863, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1912. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$312,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

It is a sound and well-managed company, and enjoys an excellent reputation for fair dealing. At December 31, 1935, its total assets were \$37,660,149.06, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$16,190,003.85, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of

## Installments!

Most things can be bought on the installment plan nowadays—automobiles, property, furniture, clothing and a host of other articles more or less necessary or desirable.

You may have the use of any of these while paying the installments but you do not own them until you have made the last payment.

Ownership of life insurance, on the other hand, dates from the payment of the first premium. A single payment on a Sun Life Policy increases your estate to that extent and death automatically cancels future premiums.

The most profitable first payment you can possibly make is an initial premium on a Sun Life Policy—it will guarantee future security for yourself and your family.

Today is the best day to make the future safe with a Sun Life Policy.

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

AGENTS find it a very satisfactory experience to write insurance for this solid old company, with a grand old record.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED**

ESTABLISHED 1835

ASSETS \$31,000,000.00

#### FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, TORONTO

COTIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

## A Continent-Wide Claims Service

Accident · Sickness · Automobile Plate Glass · Liability · Burglary



Recording a 1935 increase of \$750,000 in Contingent Reserves; an increase of over \$3,000,000 in assets; an increase in surplus of \$411,118; and an increase in net premiums written of \$1,479,832; the steady progress of the Continental Casualty Company merits the consideration of every agent who looks for stability and enterprise in the company he represents.

The Continental specializes in Accident and Sickness Insurance and offers exceptionally attractive agency contracts. Write us now.

## CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

R. D. BEDOLFF, Can. Gen. Manager

HEAD OFFICE Federal Bldg., Toronto

EDWIN MIX, Asst. Gen. Manager

Admitted Assets — \$24,761,689.37

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OFFICES

TORONTO  
HAMILTON  
OTTAWA  
VANCOUVER  
VICTORIA  
EDMONTON  
CALGARY  
SASKATOON  
WINNIPEG  
MONTREAL  
QUEBEC CITY  
ST. JOHN  
HALIFAX

SEATTLE WASHINGTON

WRITING FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AT COST, ASSETS \$5,183,603.19

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 20% TO 30%

## CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS Mutual Insurance Company

1201 Concourse Building—TORONTO—Elgin 7207  
MUTUAL FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
Net Cash Surplus, \$2,041,232.50. Policies Non-Assessable  
Annual Cash Dividends Since 1876; Present Rate 25%

**Insure AT COST! FIRE, TORNADO and SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE**

**MILLOWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

20% to 30% DIVIDENDS AT STANDARD RATES

Canadians Head Office HAMILTON ONT.

## ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. of London, England

Established 1824  
ASSETS (INCLUDING LIFE FUNDS) EXCEED \$150,000,000  
FIRE AUTOMOBILE CASUALTY  
Head Office for Canada—MONTREAL—E. E. KENYON, Manager  
Toronto General Agents—ALFRED W. SMITH, SON & RIDDOUT, LTD.—36 Toronto St.—Phone Elgin 3445



OPERATING FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC  
"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"  
**The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**

Ranks 3rd against all companies on total volume of fire business written in Canada.

FIRE WINDSTORM AUTOMOBILE

Reliable Agents wanted in Districts not now Served.

Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.

Eastern Office—341 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Branches also at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, P.Q.; and Saint John, N.B.



**Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada**

— FIRE — — BURGLARY —  
— PLATE GLASS — — LIABILITY —

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO  
AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY

W. S. MORDEN, President  
H. BEGG, Managing Director

*the ONLY*  
*cough drop*

MEDICATED WITH  
INGREDIENTS OF  
VICKS VAPORUB



We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

### The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.  
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMERE, Managing Director.

### The Fire Insurance Company of Canada

MONTREAL

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1935

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash.....	\$ 165,132.53	Unearned Premium Reserve.....	\$ 235,019.33
Investment Securities at Market Values.....	1,007,852.00	Losses under adjustment.....	10,043.00
Accrued Interest.....	10,172.70	Reinsurers' Deposits.....	160,191.45
Due from Agents.....	95,009.59	Due to Reinsurance Companies.....	52,634.02
		Accrued Taxes.....	19,310.38
			\$ 477,198.18
		Contingent Reserve.....	25,000.00
		Capital Stock.....	500,000.00
		Authorized and fully paid.....	5000 shares \$100 par value
		Surplus Account.....	336,028.64
			\$1,338,226.82

Hon. Senator RAUL DANDURAND, K.C., C.P.  
President

J. A. BLONDEAU  
ice-President and Managing Director

\$21,470,145.21. As the paid up capital amounted to \$7,500,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$13,970,145.21 over capital, reserve for unearned premiums and all liabilities.

It is the parent company of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company and is under the same management and control.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you be kind enough to give me your opinion of the strength and stability of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York?

—M. F. H., Atlanta, Ga.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with head office at New York, has been in business since 1859, and is one

of the largest and strongest of the life insurance companies in the United States.

At the beginning of 1935, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets were \$1,657,301,146.62, while its total liabilities amounted to \$1,614,152,089.50, showing a net surplus of \$43,149,057.12 over policy and annuity reserves and all other liabilities. Its total income in 1934 was \$414,861,991.37, while its total disbursements amounted to \$272,745,171.59, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$142,116,729.78. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with wherever it transacts business.

## CANADA'S NEWSPRINT CRISIS

(Continued from Page 21)  
percentage would be roughly 80 per cent. It is doubtful if very many other Canadian industries of equal importance could match this performance.

An examination of the second factor—price, will afford us with as unsatisfactory an example as that of production was commendable. The price of newsprint paper rose steadily with the increase in demand, especially during the War years, till an all-time high of about \$135.00 per ton was reached in November, 1920. Since then the price has fallen with few interruptions till a low of \$40.00 per ton (the port price) was attained in May, 1933. The long-awaited upturn took place on January 1, 1936, when the port price was raised one dollar—to \$41.00, after

the widely advertised \$2.50 increase fell through. The disastrous fall in the price of newsprint did not follow the movement of other commodity prices, which, generally, reached a high in 1930, ten years after the newsprint price peak. This contrasting action can partly be explained by the excess capacity which was built during the prosperous years, but it is submitted that this factor has been overstressed and, even when taken together with the disastrous falling off in general business conditions, can not completely explain this movement. Certainly, since 1932 the newsprint contract system, which is discussed later, has played the main part in setting the price of newsprint paper.

ALTHOUGH one is on dangerous ground when one discusses price and operating profits, because no two mills or accounting systems are the same, it is doubtful if many Canadian mills can make a true profit on the existing port price of \$41.00 per ton. It is conceivable that an efficient, well-situated mill, with low wood and power costs, might show a profit if it had little depreciation or bond interest to pay; but even here almost a hundred per cent. operation would have to be assured. Very few of the Canadian mills solely producing newsprint are in this fortunate position and thus, keeping in mind manufacturing costs which have been rising rapidly, it is probable that the price would have to be raised to about \$50.00 before the average Canadian mill could allow for depreciation and at the same time give a reasonable return on the money invested.

The third factor—the publishers—naturally are interested in keeping the price as low as possible. They are represented by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, one of the most wide-awake consumers' organizations in the world. They have devised a contract system for buying newsprint which automatically gives any publisher the benefit of a price reduction granted to any other member by a Canadian manufacturer who produces 100,000 tons or more a year. In other words, a company that produces 100,000 tons a year can dictate the price to an industry which might produce over 3½ million tons annually.

Although the consumers have had little difficulty in keeping their members in line, the Canadian producers have had an unbroken record of failures in their attempts to secure full co-operation. The Newsprint Institute, the Beatty Committee and the present Newsprint Manufacturers Association of Canada (N.E.M.A.C.) have been unable to show some members why they should stay with the Association, when, if they were out, they could make more money by taking contracts, making rebates or cutting the price. Depending on whether you are interested in the company which bolts or in the members who remained loyal, these practices are termed "far-sighted business deals" or "selfish underhand chiseling." In either case, the publisher who bought the paper never loses. N.E.M.A.C., one of the largest Canadian organizations which has as its avowed object, price-fixing, once again illustrates the oft-proven fact that no price-fixing scheme can be enforced without the use of some efficient penalty with which to curb a dissatisfied member.

No sob story of the plight of the Canadian manufacturer affects the American publisher unduly. He merely reminds the sales agent of the years after the War when the shoe was on the other foot and the consumer was the one who paid. Nor does the fact that the publishers as a class have made money during the worst years, as contrasted with the plight of the poor manufacturers, worry him. He is concerned only with getting all the tonnage he wants when he wants it at a low price, and he is content to let the producers fight among themselves. Naturally, they are

(Continued on Page 28)

## THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

No One Is Immune

The Combination Accident and Sickness Policy issued by the company offers complete protection against risks every citizen of this country is constantly running in the course of his activities from day to day. Coverage may be so arranged as to take care of individual requirements.

The annual premium is graduated according to the degree of risk to be covered.

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

GENERAL ASSURANCE BUILDING, TORONTO

Branches at: Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver.

HEAD OFFICE:  
199 BAY ST.  
TORONTO



### SERVICE TO THE INSURED BUILDS BUSINESS FOR AGENTS

• Company's own claims offices strategically located in Ontario and claims service elsewhere—this provides the service that satisfies on automobile, fire, accident, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability and fidelity and surety bonds.

AGENCY ENQUIRIES INVITED

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

## Parachutes and Policies



The Caterpillar Club, so named because the silk cover of the parachute comes from caterpillars, is composed of airmen whose lives have been saved by parachutes. Among the members of the Club there is a saying:

"If you need one and you haven't got one, then you'll never need one again."

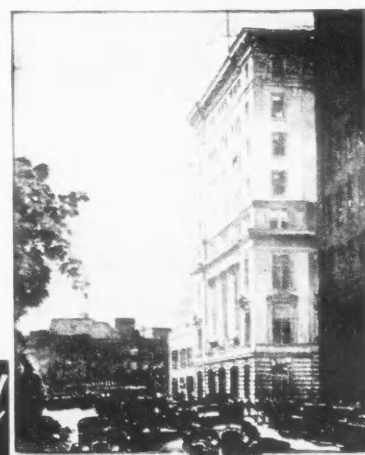
LIFE insurance is the financial parachute which saves countless thousands from disaster. One must have it when needed or it is too late.

Established 1887

## THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA



A Symbol of  
STABILITY

The Great-West Life is one of Canada's outstanding enterprises, managed by men experienced in every department of the life insurance business and represented by a well-trained and painstaking agency organization. It protects homes, businesses and individuals to the extent of nearly six hundred million dollars.

Specific problems of business and partnership insurance or of personal programme objectives can be taken up with The Great-West Life with confidence and without obligation. Write to Head Office or to our nearest Branch Office.

## THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

See A Great-West Man



The bare, typed words of business dictation gain measurably in warmth, sincerity and character when Earncliffe Linen Bond conveys your message. Made of clean new rags and selected pulp, this beautiful letter paper . . . so crisp and substantial to the touch, so pleasing and impressive to the eye . . . clothes the words of a business communication with authority and importance. Specify "Earncliffe" to your printer or lithographer.

## ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

HIGH GRADE PAPER MAKERS SINCE 1882  
MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. MILLS AT ST. JEROME AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.



## EARNCLIFFE LINEN BOND



**FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL  
HOMESTEAD OIL & GAS**  
*Special analyses upon request*

**J. E. GRASETT & CO.**  
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange  
302 BAY ST. WAVERLEY 4781 TORONTO  
Branch Office: 2822 Dundas St. W. at Heintzman Ave., JU. 1167

*What  
is a family budget?*

In simple language it is planned expenditure — saving a reserve for emergency.

*Put "Savings Account"  
in the Family Budget*

**IMPERIAL BANK  
OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO  
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

An Unusual Industrial  
and Manufacturing OPPORTUNITY

**FACTORY**  
in small Western Ontario City

**FOR SALE  
or RENT**

Plant occupies 12 1/2 acres; factory buildings 121,050 sq. ft.; lumber sheds, dry kilns and storage sheds 148,021 sq. ft. Main buildings brick—Blacksmith Shop—Power House—Machine Shop—Sprinkler System. Will subdivide in suit to rent part or all at an

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICE

located on railway sidings—Low cost light and power—skilled labor available—city situated in centre of rich agricultural market.

For full particulars write Box 36, Saturday Night, Toronto.

**PROTECTIVE OF GRANBY**  
Maintains Strong Liquid Position

**BALANCE SHEET**  
As at 31st December, 1935

ASSETS	
CASH IN BANKS	\$10,848.27
AGENTS' NET BALANCES FOR OUTSTANDING PREMIUMS	15,781.20
COMMISSIONS DUE BY "MONARCH" BRANCH INVESTMENTS	179.29
Bonds and Debentures at Book Value	\$248,867.96
Accrued Interest	2,197.38
Approximate Values allowed by Department of Insurance as at 31st Dec. 1935 \$254,925.00	
OTHER FURNITURE—Less Depreciation	1,559.12
	\$282,572.12
LIABILITIES	
CLAIMS OUTSTANDING	
Amounts Reported—Total not paid	\$14,711.57
Unpaid	29,850.85
Reserve for Claims Outstanding to 1935	10,000.00
Not Paid	15,344.12
RESERVE FOR TAXES	2,474.98
RESERVE FOR UNPAID PREMIUMS (100%)	10,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS	
Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Unpaid	50,000.00
Reserve for Claims	114,196.88
For-Featuring Attached	145,294.88
	\$282,572.12

**The PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA**  
Head Office: Granby, Que.  
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.  
N. R. MITCHELL, Vice-President  
J. G. FULLER, Sec. and Asst. Mgr.

**Industry Asks For  
Even Break**  
*(Continued from Page 23)*

planting of the seed of thought by the printed word.

The publisher may not own a printing plant, but the publishing business is inseparably linked with the printing industry, and printing in its various processes, commonly termed the graphic arts industry, is the largest strictly manufacturing industry of Canada.

Because of the removal of all duty from publications printed in the United States there has already been lost to Canada hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of printing which was being done in this country prior to January 1st of this year, when the new tariff came into force.

On the subject of magazines and national unity, Joseph L. Rutledge, writing for a prominent Canadian periodical recently, gave expression in a concise manner to the plea of Canadian publishers in the following sentence: "Because Canadian publications are undoubtedly a nationalizing force, and do express opinions that are definitely our own, and because they have grown into a really great vitalizing force, it is surely not too much to ask that they might operate in their own field on an economic parity with the great publications across the line."

Canadian publishers pay enhanced prices on paper, ink, plates, matrices, art work and other materials produced in Canada because of duty and sales tax imposed on all such materials imported.

It has been pointed out by the publishers, in their representations to the government, that these tariffs, sales and excise taxes to which they are subjected, and from which their U.S. competitors are entirely free, constitute in effect a subsidy to foreign publishers. Canadian publishers ask nothing more than the removal of all duties, sales and excise taxes, and reductions in postal rates to compensate for an increased rate applied by the Government in July 1931 of 1/2 cent per pound. They urge the need of these adjustments in taxation to offset, in part at least, the ruinous disparities under which Canadian publications suffer in their own country in competition with U.S. periodicals.

ADEQUATELY to portray the situation which has been created by our recent trade agreement with our neighbors to the south in so far as the furniture, automobile, automotive parts, the florists' branch of horticulture, and the publishing and printing industries are concerned, would require much more space than is available for this brief discussion of the subject. Although the foregoing statement of facts only partially describes some aspects of the case in regard to the industries referred to, it is also intended to indicate the handicap under which indigenous industries of Canada are placed by reason of tariff levies, obviously for government revenue purposes only, on materials or parts for use in Canadian production of a kind or quality not made in Canada.

Having outlined the general economic picture which is presented today by the industries mentioned, we shall conclude by examining some of the problems peculiar to the furniture industry, with which we dealt very briefly at the outset. In the light of the competitive disadvantages more or less common to all the industrial undertakings cited one may better judge the plight of our furniture manufacturers.

There is probably no Canadian manufacturing industry which has suffered more from unfair foreign competition through the dumping practices of U.S. manufacturers of the lower priced lines of products than the furniture industry. In their brief to the Minister of Finance, which the latter has referred to the Dominion Tariff Board, the furniture manufacturers point out the unprofitable operation of the U.S. industry which has shown that operating losses of the latter during the past five years have been so heavy as to more than wipe out the operating profits of the U.S. firms of the previous five years. As a result, for the last ten years the U.S. industry as a whole has operated at a loss of \$1.63 for every \$100.00 of furniture shipped. Since 1929 the loss on capital investment in the furniture plants of the United States has ranged from 3.6 per cent in 1930 to 15.37 per cent in 1932, and was 5.87 per cent, for the year 1934.

The Canadian manufacturers observe, in their statement to the Government, that in the light of the foregoing facts it is quite evident the sale in the United States

**Two Attractive Public Utility  
First Mortgage Bonds**

**Shawinigan Water & Power  
Company.**  
4% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust, Sinking Fund Bonds, Series F, due April 1st, 1961, Price: 99 1/2 and accrued interest, to Yield over 4.02%.

**Union Gas Company  
of Canada, Limited.**  
4 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds, due December 1st, 1950, Price: 98 and accrued interest, to Yield 4.67%.

*Ask for further particulars*

**W. C. Pitfield & Company**  
Limited  
80 King Street West, Toronto  
Telephone: ADelaide 6144

MONTREAL  
VANCOUVER  
OTTAWA  
QUEBEC  
SAINT JOHN  
MONCTON  
FREDRICKTON  
CAMBELLTON  
CHARLOTTETOWN  
HALIFAX

*Registered under the Dominion Department of Insurance and licensed under the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Insurance Acts.*

**THE WAWANESA MUTUAL  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

FIRE	PUBLIC LIABILITY	WEATHER	SPRINKLER LEAKAGE	AUTOMOBILE
			THEFT	PLATE GLASS

**BALANCE SHEET—December 31, 1935**

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$276,219.69	Investment Reserve	\$21,615.45
Bonds, valuation allowed by Dom. Dept. of Insurance	\$591,327.20	Provision for Unpaid Claims	107,468.32
Stocks, valuation allowed by Dom. Dept. of Insurance	125,125.00	Reserve of Unearned Premiums	395,002.88
Guaranteed Investment Receipts	29,000.00	Provision for Taxes	27,043.80
Mortgage Loans	130,575.90	Re-insurance Premiums	41,022.45
Agreements for Sale	2,356.25	Accounts Payable	1,985.87
Real Estate	869,421.25		
Interest and Dividends due and accrued	117,483.40		
Agents' Balances	27,322.18		
Premiums due Note Holders (Not over 60 days)	163,029.81		
Balance due from Re-In. Companies	31,509.29		
Accounts Receivable	25,822.80		
	2,192.10		
	\$1,532,594.71		
		SURPLUS	750,855.91
			\$1,532,594.71

Unassessed Premium Notes \$1,002,393.48. (Not included in above statement)

We certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in accordance with the books and records of the Company as at Dec. 31st, 1935, and that we have obtained all the information and explanations required as auditors.

Wawanesa, Man., January 25th, 1936.

E. S. THOMAS, C.A.  
J. D. CORBOULD, C.A.

C. M. VANSTONE, *Managing Director*

E. L. McDONALD, *Treasurer*

Increase in Assets	\$8,261,557.60
Increase in Surplus	152,317.20
Increase in Reserve of Unearned Premiums	129,367.60
Increase in Net Premiums Written	222,432.84
Decrease in Losses Incurred	41,731.71

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY**  
Broadest Policy  
Head Office: WAWANESA, Manitoba

**BRANCH OFFICES:**  
VANCOUVER, B.C. — 306 Pacific Coast Fire Bldg.  
EDMONTON, ALTA. — 426-7 Taylor Bldg.  
WINNIPEG, MAN. — 411 Avenue Bldg.  
TORONTO, ONT. — 211 Church St.  
MONTREAL, P.Q. — 165 St. John St.  
SAINT JOHN, N.B. — 101 Prince William St.

**RELiance GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED**  
And Its Subsidiaries  
Province Elevator Company Limited and Alliance Grain Company Limited  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1935

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash in Office and in Hands of Paying Agents	\$ 25,290.81
Grain, Coal and Wood—per inventories certified to by responsible officers of the Company—	
Grain (after deducting stored grain) located at country, terminal, eastern and seaboard elevators, valued on the basis of market prices, December 31, 1935	\$6,317,046.50
Coal and Wood, located at country elevators, at cost	37,633.14
Accounts and Advances Receivable	6,355,579.09
Accrued Storage on Stored Grain	314,212.98
	9,015.77
Farm Property, Mortgages and Agreements, at book value	6,994,102.25
	56,087.64
	6,969,790.19
Investments in Subsidiary and Allied Companies:	
Smith-Murphy Company Inc.—Shares at cost, being less than value at date	250,000.00
Smith-Murphy & Milroy Limited—Shares at written down book value, being less than value at date	32,000.00
	282,000.00
Membership and Shares:	
Grain Exchange and Other Trade Associations, (Market Value \$139,350.00), at cost	102,590.10
Bonds of the Company:	
Purchased in participation of Sinking Fund requirements, at par	49,800.00
Properties:	
Terminal Elevator Site, Buildings and Machinery, and Country Elevators, Dwellings, Flour Sheds and Coal Sheds, valued at—	4,220,159.59
(a) Amortals of properties at inception of Company by The Barnett-McQueen Construction Company Limited, dated November 5, 1927, respecting Terminal property and by N. E. Knudsen & Son Ltd. dated November 9, 1927, respecting Country properties and	
(b) Cost respecting subsequent additions	1,416,112.79
Less—Reserves for Depreciation	2,804,046.80
	8,743.25
Automobiles and Furniture, at depreciated value	2,812,790.05
	\$10,207,929.94
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Bank Loans (Secured), less Current Account Balances	\$ 5,076,281.93
Accounts Payable	292,742.56
Bond Interest payable January 2, 1936 and prior	49,251.00
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	27,750.95
	\$5,447,146.44
Smith-Murphy & Milroy Limited	6,109.05
Smith-Murphy Company Inc.	2,404.67
	\$5,455,660.16
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund	
Twenty Year Gold Bonds:	
Authorized	\$5,000,000.00
Issued—Series "A" 6% maturing January 2, 1948	2,000,000.00
Less—Amount redeemed through Sinking Fund	336,100.00
	1,663,900.00
Capital Stocks and Surplus:	
6% Cumulative Preferred Redeemable Stock	
Authorized—30,000 shares of \$100.00 each, of which 20,000 shares are issued	2,000,000.00
Common Stock of No Par Value	100,000.00
Authorized and Issued—100,000 shares	213,040.55
Capital Surplus	675,238.33
Earned Surplus, per statement attached	
	3,088,278.88
Cost agent Liabilities—	
Guaranteed to Bank on account of certain customers against promissory notes, Drafts against Grain Documents \$417,436.78 and Bills Receivable \$10,360.02 under discount	
Approved on behalf of the Board:	
Sidney T. Smith, Director	
W. A. Murphy, Director	
	\$10,207,929.04
<b>AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:</b>	
We have examined the accounts of the Reliance Grain Company Limited and of its subsidiaries, the Province Elevator Company Limited and the Alliance Grain Company Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1935, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the foregoing Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the above Companies as at December 31, 1935, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.	
The Company's share of the profits of Smith-Murphy & Milroy Limited, of Vancouver, and the profits of Smith-Murphy Company Inc. of New York, have not been taken into account.	
WILLIAM GRAY & CO., Chartered Accountants	
Winnipeg February 22, 1936.	
<b>EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1935</b>	
Balance as at December 31, 1934	\$ 711,404.82
Net Profit for the year ended December 31, 1935	93,763.51
Deduct:	
Dividends on 6% Cumulative Preferred Redeemable Stock for the period from December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935	805,348.33
	130,000.00
Balance as at December 31, 1935	\$ 711,404.82



of discontinued lines of furniture at heavy discounts has involved severe losses to the manufacturers of that country. It is the sacrifice sale of these goods in the U.S.A. which is largely instrumental in creating unhealthy and injurious competition to the Canadian manufacturer because of the large importations of such discontinued lines of furniture. The inevitable result in Canada is a lower price level.

There is a similarity of consumer demand in furniture in this country with that in the U.S., but the new styles in design are in the main followed in Canada some six or twelve months after they have been introduced in the United States. This means that in a product where the life of design is short the foreign manufacturer offers his discontinued lines at a time which often coincides with the first offering by the Canadian manufacturer to his market. These facts make it imperative that dumping of cheap U.S. furniture on the Canadian market must be stopped if the Canadian industry is to survive.

Although these discontinued goods are offered to the retailer in the United States, they are made more attractive to the Canadian retailer, not only because of the heavy discounts on the existing low prices, but by reason of their acceptance in Canada as new lines.

Another situation which materially augments importations from the United States is the competition offered by furniture manufacturers in four of the southern states. Some of the largest manufacturers are now located in those states. Proximity to raw materials, cheaper labor and milder climatic conditions give them an advantage over their competitors in other parts of the U.S. There are, moreover, no physical disadvantages in shipping furniture from the United States to Canada, such as exist with furniture made in European countries and imported here.

SOME industries in this country which have enjoyed high protection in the past have benefited directly in proportion to such tariffs as shown by their profits on sales. Such has not been the case with the furniture industry of Canada. It has never realized large profits, is highly competitive with large productive capacity, and is composed of many plants of moderate size. A survey in 1918 by Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, chartered accountants of Toronto, showed only 2.6 per cent. return on capital employed, and 3.1 per cent. on total sales. The manufacturers further point out to the Government that in 1933 they actually suffered a loss equivalent to 10 per cent. on capital, and 12.6 per cent. on sales.

At an adjourned hearing of the Tariff Board held at Ottawa only this week the furniture manufacturers filed a supplementary statement to their brief which showed that during the past ten years out of a total of \$77,000,000 worth of business the industry had only made on each \$100 in sales a profit of \$1.59, or in other words a little better than 1½ per cent. on sales.

The industry has appealed to the Government for some measure of relief on three scores. In the first place because of the widespread distribution of employment directly affected by the industry in Quebec and Ontario in particular. In the second place because the furniture industry is one which calls for materials from many other primary and extractive industries of Canada for such products as iron, steel, textiles, paint and varnish, plate glass, lumber and sawmilling, paper, leather, and abrasive products. In the third place the furniture industry looks to the Government for an adjustment of customs and other taxes because the alarming shrinkage in the reserves of the industry during the past few years has not been the result of the operations of any small group but has occurred throughout the whole industry in Canada.

The new tariff has reduced the duty on imports of furniture from the United States from 45 per cent. to 27 per cent., and the industry is likely to be faced with a repetition of heavy imports of furniture such as occurred from 1927 to 1930. The manufacturers ask the Government to make such adjustments to the intermediate rate, with a 10 per cent. reduction granted to the most favored nations applied, so as to result in a rate of 40½ per cent., or approximately the same as the U.S. tariff against Canadian furniture which is 40 per cent. This would seem to be a fair enough proposition, and is just another instance of a native Canadian industry asking its government for a chance to do business in Canada on a more equal footing with foreign competition, and without taking into account the large production of U.S. plants.

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON INFORMATION WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE, BUT ARE IN NO EVENT TO BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTATIONS BY US.

The shares referred to herein are being offered in Canada, but not in the United States of America. This advertisement is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, an offering of any of this issue for sale in the United States of America or the territories or possessions thereof or an offering to any resident of the United States or a solicitation therein of an offer to buy any of this issue. These shares are not registered under the United States "Securities Act of 1933."

#### NEW ISSUE

**\$2,000,000**  
(Par Value)

## CARNATION COMPANY

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware)

### 5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Stock

Dividends, repayments of capital and premium thereon, if any, payable in United States funds.

CAPITALIZATION IN DOLLARS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
(Upon completion of the present financing)

	Authorized	Issued and To Be Presently Issued
5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Stock—Shares \$100 Par Value Each	\$5,000,000	\$5,889,200*
Common Stock—Shares without par value	800,000 shs.	Issued and outstanding 609,586 shs.

Under the provisions affecting capital stock, printed in the offering circular, Carnation Company shall not, without the affirmative vote or written consent of holders of at least a majority in amount of the outstanding First Preferred Stock, create or permit any subsidiary to create any mortgage upon their respective assets, or create or permit any subsidiary to create funded obligations not maturing within one year from the creation thereof, except that from time to time Carnation Company and/or one or more of its subsidiary companies may create mortgages on their respective assets or may create funded obligations maturing more than one year after the creation thereof not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,000,000.00 in principal amount, and such mortgages and obligations may be guaranteed by the Corporation or by any subsidiaries; and, in addition, a mortgage or mortgages may be given or assumed by the Corporation or any one or more of its subsidiary companies on any fixed assets acquired after December 31, 1935, for amounts not exceeding 65% of the sum of the cost of such assets and subsequent improvements less a reasonable provision for depreciation and obsolescence, and any such mortgage or mortgages may be renewed, refinanced, refunded or guaranteed, all as more fully set forth in the capital stock provisions printed in the offering circular. Also, any security may be given by the Corporation and/or any of its subsidiaries in the usual course of their respective businesses and for the purposes of carrying on the same, for current loans for terms not exceeding one year from the date of the creation thereof, Albers Bros. Milling Co., a subsidiary of Carnation Company, has outstanding 3% unsecured promissory notes due serially to 1942 aggregating \$8,000,000.00, in principal amount, which form part of the \$1,000,000.00 referred to above and which are unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Carnation Company.

The 5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Shares of this issue will be fully paid and non-assessable; preferred as to dividends and assets, carrying fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends as and when declared by the Board of Directors at the rate of 5% per annum, payable quarterly (1st January, April, July and October) redeemable on 45 days' prior notice as a whole or at the option of the Corporation in part by lot at \$105 per share plus accrued dividends on or before January 1st, 1941, at \$104 per share plus accrued dividends, if redeemed after January 1st, 1941 and on or before January 1st, 1946, and at \$103 per share plus accrued dividends thereafter. The Corporation may from time to time in anticipation of sinking fund requirements (hereinafter referred to) purchase shares, at not exceeding the redemption price current at time of purchase, and any such shares so purchased may be applied in satisfaction of the Corporation's sinking fund requirements at the cost thereof. So long as any of the First Preferred Stock is outstanding the Corporation shall set aside out of its net profits or earnings or other moneys of the Corporation properly made applicable thereto by the Board of Directors, on or before the first day of April, 1936, and annually thereafter on or before the first day of April of each year, a sinking fund, a sum of money to be used for the redemption of the First Preferred Stock as below mentioned, which sum shall be not less than 2½% of the greatest amount of the First Preferred Stock which shall have been issued and outstanding at any one time whether or not then outstanding, which sum shall be applied to the purchase of First Preferred Stock at a price of not to exceed the then redemption price thereof plus expenses of purchase.

To the extent that First Preferred Stock cannot be so purchased at such price, the Corporation shall not be obliged forthwith to apply the amount set aside as a sinking fund or the unexpended balance thereof to the redemption by call of stock but may carry same on its books in a special sinking fund account to be used from time to time to purchase First Preferred Stock. Should the amount in said sinking fund account at any time equal or exceed the sum of the two preceding years' sinking fund requirements, the Corporation shall call for redemption as many of its shares of First Preferred Stock as can be redeemed at the redemption price applicable thereto by the application of the balance standing to the credit of said special sinking fund account.

Transfer Agent and Registrar: The Royal Trust Company, Toronto.

E. H. Stuart, Esq., President of Carnation Company, has informed us as follows:

**BUSINESS:** Carnation Company was incorporated on May 21st, 1929, in the State of Delaware, as Carnation Milk Products Company. The name of the Corporation was changed to the present title on November 1st, 1929. The business of Carnation Company was originally established in 1899 by E. A. Stuart, now Chairman of the Board, and it has expanded steadily both in the volume of its operations and the variety of its products.

Carnation Company manufactures Irradiated Carnation Evaporated Milk, the world's largest single-selling brand of evaporated milk, and it is sold in the United States and in many foreign countries. Directly and through subsidiaries the Corporation is engaged in the preparation and sale of the following products:

(1) Evaporated milk, condensed milk, malted milk, powdered milk and other milk products; (2) Fresh milk, cream, butter, cheese and ice cream; (3) Cereals; (4) Feeds. In addition Carnation Company has a substantial investment in and advances to affiliated companies carried on in its 1935 statement at \$976,675.78. These companies are engaged largely in the production and sale of evaporated milk in countries other than the United States and Canada.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries own and operate evaporated milk plants, known as condenseries, at twenty-eight points and receiving stations for evaporated milk plants at twelve points in the United States and Canada. It also operates one condensery and one receiving station which are leased. District sales offices are maintained in fourteen leading cities of the United States and Canada. Mills for the production of cereals and feed or of feed only are owned and operated at four points in Pacific Coast States. The Corporation manufactures the bulk of its cans and owns and operates can factories at Oconomowoc, Wis., Massville, Ky., Gustine, Cal., and Mt. Vernon, Wash.

#### The More Important Products of Carnation Company and its Subsidiary Companies Sold in the United States and Canada

CARNATION COMPANY—Milwaukee, Wis., Seattle, Wash.—Irradiated Carnation Evaporated Milk, Carnation Malted Milk, Carnation Powdered Skim Milk.  
FRESH MILK AND ICE CREAM DIVISION—Seattle, Wash., Waterloo, Iowa, Los Angeles, Cal., and AMERICAN CREAMERY COMPANY DIVISION—Oakland, Cal.—Pasteurized bottled milk, cream, butter, cheese and ice cream.  
CARNATION MILK FARMS DIVISION—Seattle, Wash.—Pure-bred registered Holstein cattle.  
CARNATION COMPANY, LIMITED—Toronto, Ont., Aylmer, Ont.—Irradiated Carnation Evaporated Milk.  
COLORADO CONDENSED MILK COMPANY—Fort Lupton, Col.—Irradiated Columbine Evaporated Milk, Irradiated Red Cross Evaporated Milk.  
MILKMAKERS MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.—New York, N.Y.—Irradiated Gold Cross Evaporated Milk, Irradiated Gold Medal Evaporated Milk, Irradiated Blue Cross Evaporated Milk, Sweet Clover Sweetened Condensed Milk.  
NORTHFIELD MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY—Northfield, Minn.—Northfield Evaporated Milk.  
MOUNT VERNON MILK COMPANY—Seattle, Wash.—Mount Vernon Evaporated Milk.  
THE HEBE COMPANY—Seattle, Wash.—Hebe Evaporated Milk.  
THE OTSMAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY—Milwaukee, Wis.—Ottman Dundee Brand Evaporated Milk.  
ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO.—Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Oakland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.  
Carnation Flaked Wheat, Carnation Oats, Pearly Wheat, Peacock Buckwheat Flour, Albers Flapjack Flour, Albers Instant Tapioca, Albers Pearl Barley, Albers White and Yellow Corn Meal, Albers Poultry Feeds, Albers Dairy Feeds, Calf-Manna, a calf feed, Friskies, a dog food, and Hay and Grains; also INTERSTATE TERMINALS, Portland, Ore., a division of the company, carries on a wharfage and warehousing business.  
BROADVIEW DAIRY COMPANY—Spokane, Wash.—Pasteurized bottled milk, cream, butter, cheese and ice cream.  
BROADVIEW-DAMASCUS MILK COMPANY—Portland, Ore.—Pasteurized bottled milk, cream, butter, cheese and ice cream.  
BENHOCK-PELTON DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANY—Wichita Falls and Vernon, Texas.—Pasteurized bottled milk, cream, butter, cheese and ice cream.  
QUALITY MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY—Tulsa and Muskogee, Okla.—Pasteurized bottled milk, cream, butter, cheese and ice cream.  
HARRIS CREAM TOP MILK CO.—Houston, Texas.—Pasteurized bottled milk, ice cream, cream, butter and cheese.

**ASSETS:** According to the Pro-Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet of Carnation Company and its subsidiary companies as at December 31st, 1935, as reported upon by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., adjusted to give effect to: (1) an Amendment effective January 30th, 1936, to the Certificate of Incorporation as amended approved by the stockholders at a Special Meeting adopting new provisions in respect of the outstanding Preferred Stock and reducing the authorized amount thereof to \$5,000,000 par value; (2) the sale for cash of \$2,000,000 par value 5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Stock; and (3) the inclusion of the net proceeds from the above with the cash in banks and on hand, the total net assets were as follows:

Capital Assets: Plant sites, buildings, machinery, and equipment at values below cost, as determined by officials of the Company as at January 1st, 1935, plus additions since that cost	\$17,930,546.97
Less: Reserves for depreciation and general obsolescence	9,536,631.02
Current Assets	\$10,890,082.32
Less: Current Liabilities	2,662,051.26
Other Assets	\$ 2,449,343.37
Less: 3% Notes Payable, due \$100,000.00 per annum July 1st, 1937, to July 1st, 1941, and \$900,000.00 on July 1st, 1942	800,000.00
Other Reserves and Minority Stockholders' Interest in Subsidiary Company	778,623.12
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$17,412,667.26

Equal to \$447.72 for each 5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Share of \$100 Par Value to be presently outstanding, including this issue.

**PROFITS:** The Consolidated Net Profits of Carnation Company and its subsidiary companies, as reported upon by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., after deducting all charges including provision for depreciation and general obsolescence, United States and Canadian Income Taxes at rates in effect during the respective periods, and including dividends received from affiliated company, were as set forth hereunder, subject to the following explanations:

- (1) The dividends received from a non-consolidated affiliated company have been credited in the years received, irrespective of the year in which earned by the affiliate. The proportion of the consolidated net earnings of the affiliated company during the ten years under review applicable to Carnation Company's investment is in the aggregate more than the dividends received during the period. In the year 1935 the earnings of the affiliate affected by foreign exchange restrictions, which form a substantial portion of its earnings, have been calculated at a reasonable discount from nominal quoted rates. The portion of the dividends received from the said affiliated company during 1935, paid out of earnings of years preceding 1935, represents approximately 17.8% of the profit from operations of \$1,844,715.39 of the Carnation companies consolidated for 1935.
- (2) Provisions for obsolescence charge to earned surplus in the books in 1930, 1931, and 1932, aggregating \$300,000.00, have been applied on the Statement of Profit and Loss as a deduction from the earnings of the years 1926 to 1931, inclusive, in equal amounts of \$83,333.33 per annum. In the remaining four years of the ten-year period such provisions were as follows: Year 1932—\$50,000.00, Year 1933—\$25,000.00, Year 1934—\$25,000.00 and Year 1935—\$25,000.00.
- (3) As at January 1st, 1935, the gross book value of the lands, buildings and equipment was reduced, as authorized by the Board of Directors by \$2,509,723.56 through a direct charge to the Capital Surplus created as of that date by reducing the amount of capital represented by the Common Stock, with the result that the annual provisions for depreciation charged against the earnings for the period since January 1st, 1934 have been correspondingly reduced. The Board of Directors at the same time also authorized a reduction in the book value of the patents, trade-marks and goodwill to the nominal sum of \$1.00, and in this connection the sum of \$2,506,123.94 was charged to Capital Surplus.
- (4) The results of operations of subsidiary companies acquired during the ten-year period are included only for the period since the dates of acquisition by Carnation Company.
- (5) An examination of the Company's Federal income tax return filed on a consolidated basis to and including the year 1935 was recently completed by the Treasury Department, and full provision has been made in the accompanying accounts for all taxes claimed by the Government to that date. Provisions have also been made for possible additional Federal taxes for the years 1934 and 1935 on the basis asserted by the Treasury Department in its examination of the return for the year 1935.

Year ending December 31	Profit from operations before providing for depreciation and general obsolescence, after deducting all charges including provision for United States and Canadian Income Taxes at rates in effect during the respective periods, and including dividends received from affiliated company	Provision for depreciation and general obsolescence	Net profit available for dividends (First Preferred)
1926	\$2,428,394.44	\$ 572,537.87	\$1,855,856.57
1927	2,470,270.84	640,364.30	1,829,906.54
1928	1,937,767.05	619,836.77	1,317,930.28
1929	1,883,869.11	836,760.74	1,049,108.37
1930	2,402,490.82	1,082,860.95	1,319,629.87
1931	2,400,690.60	1,109,189.83	1,291,500.77
1932	379,639.08	1,023,917.50	\$ 644,278.42 Excess
1933	1,697,310.69	691,709.98	1,005,600.71
1934	1,744,661.52	692,435.45	1,052,226.07
1935	1,844,715.39	704,303.99	1,140,411.40

Yearly average Consolidated Net Profit on the above basis for period of ten years which is at the rate of 5.81 times the annual dividend requirement on the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Stock to be presently outstanding, including this issue.  
For the year ended December 31st, 1935, Consolidated Net Profit on the same basis was which is at the rate of 5.86 times the annual dividend requirement on the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Stock to be presently outstanding, including this issue.

**PURPOSE OF ISSUE:** The proceeds of this issue will be used by the Corporation for additions and for working capital purposes.

**MANAGEMENT:** The same management which has been responsible for the success of Carnation Company continues in active direction of its affairs.

We offer the shares of this issue, if, and when issued by Carnation Company, and accepted and subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Ricker, Tash, Anglin & Cassels, Toronto, and, as to the creation and issue of the stock and the Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation as amended of Carnation Company effective January 30th, 1936, by Messrs. White & Case, New York City.

**PRICE: 101 per share, yielding 4.95%**

Dividends on shares of this issue accrue from April 1st, 1936.

Certificates are expected to be ready for delivery on or about April 1st, 1936. The right is reserved to reject any or all applications and also to pay rise to avoid a smaller amount than is applied for.

It is the intention of the Corporation to make application at an early date to list its 5% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. DESCRIPTIVE OFFERING CIRCULAR WILL BE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.

**A. E. AMES & CO.**  
LIMITED  
Business Established 1889

TORONTO

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

VICTORIA

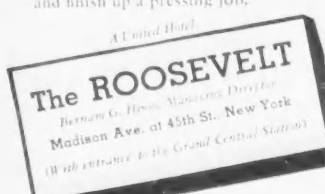
LONDON, ENG.





### WHEN A TRIP TO NEW YORK is a chore

Stay at the Roosevelt. It is readily accessible to any part of Manhattan and in the very center of the midtown business district. Roosevelt service is quiet, yet swift and efficient. Folks tell us that our rooms make grand offices, and many of our local friends take one by the day, just to get away from their own telephone and finish up a pressing job.



### BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

**DIVIDEND No. 31**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents 40c per Share on the Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1936, payable on April 15th, 1936 less 5% Dominion of Canada tax in the case of non-residents of Canada, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1936. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.  
By Order of the Board, **ERNEST ROGERS**, Secretary.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
March 6th, 1936.

### PENMANS LIMITED

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.00 per Share on the Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1936, payable on April 15th, 1936 less 5% Dominion of Canada tax in the case of non-residents of Canada, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1936. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.  
By Order of the Board, **ERNEST ROGERS**, Secretary.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
March 6th, 1936.

### MCCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

**Preferred Dividend No. 15**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.00 per Share on the Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1936, payable on April 15th, 1936 less 5% Dominion of Canada tax in the case of non-residents of Canada, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1936. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.  
By Order of the Board, **ERNEST ROGERS**, Secretary.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
March 6th, 1936.

### WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

#### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.00 per Share on the Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1936, payable on April 15th, 1936 less 5% Dominion of Canada tax in the case of non-residents of Canada, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1936. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.  
By Order of the Board, **ERNEST ROGERS**, Secretary.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
March 6th, 1936.

### WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

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By Order of the Board, **ERNEST ROGERS**, Secretary.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
March 6th, 1936.

### JOINS BROKERAGE FIRM



GEORGE H. O'NEIL, former vice-president and general manager of the United Hotels Company in the United States and Canada, and honorary president of the Ontario Hotelkeepers Association, has become associated as special representative with the firm of H. R. Bam & Co., Limited.

# CANADA'S NEWSPRINT

(Continued from Page 25)

happy to let things go along as they are and trust to human nature to keep the producers apart.

THE recently proposed scheme to reorganize the Great Lakes Paper Co. has strikingly brought to public attention the inherent weaknesses in the Canadian newsprint structure. This company, a former unit in the Backus-Brooks newsprint group, operates an efficient low cost mill at Fort William, Ontario. The mill produces about 100,000 tons a year when operating at full capacity and thus is one of the price-setting mills. The company's financial troubles became evident when it was forced to default in the payment of its bond interest due on March 1st, 1931. A receiver was appointed in July, 1931, and the company was subsequently declared bankrupt in March, 1932. These difficulties were in part caused by the low prevailing newsprint prices, but largely due to the loss of newsprint tonnage. Since the Backus-Brooks days the mill has been operated on the average under 60 per cent. of capacity and the company's search for tonnage indirectly caused a break in the newsprint price structure during the early days of the receivership. Later the company threw in its lot with the industry, became a member of N.E.M.A.C. and struggled along as best it could with the help of allocated tonnage, always looking forward to the day when reorganization would be possible.

A strong bondholders' committee had been formed in 1931 and, after many abortive attempts, finally was responsible for calling several meetings in September and October, 1935, to consider several schemes of reorganization. The offer of Messrs. Aldrich and Gifford was approved by the majority of the bondholders represented at the final meeting. This scheme had the advantage over the other offers, most of which were backed by different members of the industry, in that it guaranteed additional contracts of newsprint tonnage sufficient to operate the mill at 90 per cent. capacity for a period of five or ten years as compared with an operation in the year 1935 of about 60 per cent. The new contractors agreed to buy newsprint at the current market price and, in return, a trustee would hold for their benefit during the length of the agreement, stock in the company pro rata according to their purchases. This stock was to carry a \$2.00 dividend which would be paid when the company had made a sufficient profit after bond interest, depreciation, taxes and other carrying charges had been met. The industry, although they felt the loss of tonnage, were more worried about the \$2.00 dividend feature, which they felt was a thinly disguised rebate and, when paid, would lower the whole price structure.

Fourteen lawyers, including ten K.C.'s, appeared before Mr. Justice McEvoy when the motion for approval of the scheme was heard. This High Court Judge approved the sale, holding that "There is no evidence of any ulterior motive on the part of the majority of the holders of bonds... or on the part of the offerors." He refused to consider the question as to whether the proposed transaction as a scheme of reorganization was fair and reasonable, accepting the approval of the bondholders as concluding the matter. In the face of the opposition of the industry, a portion of the bondholders and the Ontario Government, the new contractors and the receiver were compelled to enter into provisional two-year contracts which would come into effect if the reorganization scheme did not materialize, and would assure the company of enough tonnage to keep the mill operating and at the same time afford a reliable source of supply for the publishers. The price set under these provisional contracts was to be \$2.00 under the then existing market price and was made retroactive to January 1st, 1936. It is more than likely that this price commission was substituted in place of the dividend possibility which the publishers received under the original contracts. As might be expected, the publishers, ever on the alert to take advantage of such an opportunity, saw the loophole and, in the Bulletin of their Association published on January 29, 1936, said in part "If the organization of the new company is not completed by April 1, 1936, the Receiver is compelled to reduce prices to \$2.00 a ton less than the 1936 market prices, with a minimum of \$29.00 per ton, F.O.B. Chicago, and to make the reduction retroactive from January 1st, 1936. Sales by mills obliged to meet the lowest

price of Great Lakes are of such large volume that any decrease by Great Lakes will determine the market price of 1936."

THE industry is thus faced with two equally unattractive alternatives; on one hand, if the scheme of reorganization is finally approved the publishers will have some control of a price-fixing mill and the \$2.00 dividend, when earned and paid, may cause a general lowering in the price structure; on the other hand, if the plan fails, the two-year provisional contracts will come into effect and a two-dollar drop in the price of newsprint certainly will take place.

The opponents of the scheme must have decided that no harm could come from disputing the judgment given on the first hearing, for they at once appealed. The Court of Appeal, after a lengthy hearing, set aside the judgment and referred the whole question back to the High Court for further inquiry. Although no opinion was expressed on the merits of the proposed scheme, they held that all

### New Issue

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# PRINT CRISIS

parties interested should have an opportunity to examine any persons concerned and any contracts entered into. Mr. Justice Riddell stated significantly: "It may well be that under the peculiar circumstances the result of the setting aside of the judgment may be more detrimental to the appellants than allowing the judgment to stand, but the appellants are entitled to have it set aside if they so desire.

Though the appellants may have only won a technical victory, they at least have obtained time to reconsider their plans and present their full arguments as to the reasonableness of the scheme at a new hearing. As appeals can and probably will be taken from the next decision of the High Court, the case may be in the hands of the Court for months before it is finally settled. It is believed that the deadline of April 1st, 1936, set for the approval of the contracts can be extended so that it is unlikely that the \$2.00 price cut, which might mean \$4,000,000 loss to the industry during 1936, will take place. It is certain that all possible steps will be taken to

avoid such a loss, not only by the various members of the industry, but by the governments most affected.

The question as to possible advantages to be gained and the dangers entailed by governmental interference opens up the broad and hotly disputed field dealing with

the possible remedies for the present newsprint situation. The main problems facing the industry have been outlined in the preceding paragraphs, but a discussion of the constructive proposals advanced to stabilize the industry can only be adequately treated in a further article.

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HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

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**482,995 Shares, Par Value \$1.00**

## Laguna Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

### CAPITALIZATION

On completion of this financing, the Authorized Capital of \$3,000,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares of \$1.00 each, will be outstanding.

The Company has summarized its letter to us as follows:

#### THE PROPERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

The property, comprising over 400 acres, is located on the east shore of Herb Lake, District, Manitoba, a distance of 22 miles from Mileage 81 on Hudson Bay Railroad. The vein has been traced on the surface for a length of 1800 ft. The northerly 800 feet explored at several levels to a vertical depth of 700 feet, and several commercial lots developed. The two major shoots have been developed on all levels from the to the present bottom level.

Surface indications up to 700 feet beyond the most southerly underground workings excellent chances of developing commercial ore and will be explored by underground

Diamond drilling from the 350 and 625 ft. levels has indicated excellent chances for ore bodies which will be explored by underground work.

The south porphyry stock has not been explored but is considered to hold reasonable for the occurrence of veins similar to the main vein.

#### POSITIVE AND PROBABLE ORE AND GRADE

Positive ore shown below is ore developed by drifting and raising. Probable ore is developed by drifting with reasonable allowances for vertical extension. No allowance made for extension below the 750 level.

Tonnage and grade are shown in the Tables below. In Table 1 all assays from drift are included but all assays above five ounces have been reduced to that level. In all assays above two ounces have been reduced to the average.

In both calculations grades shown below were adjusted for dilution in stoping.

	Tons	Table 1		Grade		Table 2	
		Uncut				Cut	
		Oz. per Ton	@ \$35 Gold	Oz. per Ton	@ \$35 Gold	Oz. per Ton	@ \$35 Gold
Positive Ore .....	22,996	0.68	\$23.80	0.538	\$18.83		
Probable Ore.....	7,810	0.47	16.45	0.414	14.49		
	30,806	0.63	\$22.05	0.507	\$17.75		

The above tonnage is between the 350 and the 750 level, with development work still in progress in this block. In addition there is in the surface dump 4,200 tons of .27 ounce making total ore reserves of 35,000 tons.

#### PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The proceeds of this issue will provide for the installation of a 50-ton mill which it is expected will be in operation not later than August, 1936. The mill is being constructed on a view to easy duplication as and when considered advisable. In addition, it provides for sinking and opening up of two additional levels at 125 ft. intervals, the exploration of additional ore indications referred to in a preceding paragraph, and the repayment of advances by The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited.

#### GENERAL

Since June, 1934, over \$300,000 has been spent upon the equipment and development of the property. Ore reserves for two years milling have been developed, and additional development will be carried on during mill construction. On even a 50-ton operation, after providing for all charges including depreciation and taxes, and a large amount for development, the property will show an attractive profit. Possibilities for additional substantial development and large ore bodies are excellent.

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

##### PRESIDENT

J. H. C. WAITE,

President, The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited.

##### DIRECTORS

P. PARKER, K.C., Toronto, Director, The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited.

ROSE, London, England, Partner, Rose, Van Cutsem & Company.

HON. CHARLES MCCREA, K.C., Chairman of Board, The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited.

C. E. TRAFFORD, M.C., London, England, Merchant Banker.

##### SECRETARY

G. C. AMES, Toronto.

Engineering reports upon the Laguna property by Messrs. John Drybrough and A. K. are on file at the office of Milross Securities Corporation Limited, Toronto, where they have been inspected.

This offering is made by the offerors as principals and not as agents. The shares to be offered under this offering are shares purchased and to be purchased from the Company; and the proceeds of this issue will not go into the treasury of the Company.

**Price: 60 cents per share**

#### Milner, Ross & Co.

Members, Toronto Stock Exchange

#### Johnston & Ward

Members, The Montreal Stock Exchange

#### Andy, Sellers & Company

Limited  
Winnipeg

#### Burns Bros. & Company

Members, Toronto Stock Exchange

#### Jackson Brothers

Grain Company, Limited  
Winnipeg

#### Kippen & Company, Inc.

Montreal